

# MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW



JANUARY 1960

"Home of Tom Sawyer," Hannibal, Missouri, ca. 1885

Published Quarterly By

The State Historical Society of Missouri

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

## THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

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# Missouri Historical Review

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Assistant Editor



Published Quarterly by

THE STATE  
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OF MISSOURI

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## CONTENTS

Page

### IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

By *Clifford L. Lord*.....107

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI, 1959.

By *Floyd C. Shoemaker*.....116

### HOW A LOCAL COMMUNITY CAN SURVEY, MARK, AND PRESERVE ITS

HISTORIC SITES. By *Richard H. Howland*.....132

### THE LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND ITS PROBLEMS. By *Arch Grahn*.....135

### WRITING HISTORICAL ARTICLES FOR LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

By *Lucile Morris Upton*.....143

### MAKING A MISSOURI HISTORICAL CENTER OF INTERNATIONAL FAME.

By *John A. Winkler*.....148

### HOW TO WRITE AND PRODUCE A HISTORICAL PAGEANT. By *Anna Hesse*.....158

### ACTIVITIES AND PLANS OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

Compiled by *Donald H. Welsh*.....161

### VIGNETTES OF FAMOUS MISSOURIANS. By *Dorothy J. Caldwell*.....167

### HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.....176

### MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS.....219

### JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM.....Verso Back Cover

### ANDERSON HOUSE.....Back Cover

THE COVER: From 1839 to 1853 Samuel Langhorne Clemens, who gained literary fame under the pseudonym, Mark Twain, lived in Hannibal, where his boyhood experiences and observations provided a rich background upon which he drew freely while creating some of his masterpieces, notably *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn*.

The cover picture, from a painting by the late Mrs. Walter D. Griffen of Hannibal, portrays the house built in 1844 by Clemens' father and was copied from a stereoscopic view in *The State Historical Society* published about 1885 by C. Jackson at the Old Reliable Gallery, Hannibal. The painting hangs in the Society's quarters.

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The *Review* is sent free to all members of The State Historical Society of Missouri. Membership dues in the Society are \$1.00 a year or \$20 for a life membership. The Society assumes no responsibility for statements made by contributors to the magazine.

## MORE COMMENTS ON THE SOCIETY AND THE REVIEW

I am amazed at the wealth of material so very attractively published in the *Review*.—PERCY A. DOW, Fort Worth, Texas.

I do enjoy the *Review* both for myself and for the many personal insights into Missouri's past, which I am able to use for my sixth grade class.—LOUISE HAMMOND, Blue Springs.

I certainly enjoy my membership in The State Historical Society of Missouri.—MARY SIPES FOX, Anaheim, California.

I look forward to receiving each issue of the *Review* and think that it does a great service for our fellow Missourians and for historians everywhere.—WILLIAM A. KNOX, St. Louis.

The *Review* is one of the most useful to us of all the historical quarterlies.—ALLAN R. OTTLEY, California State Library, Sacramento, California.

If all historical societies were as cooperative as yours, my task would be a great deal easier.—JOHN A. MAHEY, University Park, Pennsylvania.

I would like to thank you for your treatment of my article. I have long been aware of the attractiveness of the *Review*. Davis' memoir was handled exactly as I had wanted it.—JAMES P. JONES, Tallahassee, Florida.

I think that your publication, *Historic Missouri*, is a very wonderful booklet.—ROY D. WILLIAMS, Boonville.

I enjoy each issue of the *Review* and look forward to its arrival.—NANNIE JINKENS, Hermitage.

I am enjoying the *Review* and wish to remain on your mailing list.—R. J. WARD, Malden.

The *Review* is a definite must on my reading list.—LUCILLE HARRIS FANCLER, Bunceton.

I have read *Historic Missouri* from cover to cover and think it a fine presentation of the subject and a most attractive format. The large group of exceptionally well-selected illustrations adds a lot to the interest and value. No one can appreciate more fully than I the tremendous amount of work and discriminating care you have expended to make the booklet the excellent publication that it is.—SARAH GUITAR, Columbia.

We appreciate all of the interesting things that we read in the *Review*.—CHARLES G. CONKLIN, Green Castle.

I enjoy the *Review* immensely.—MRS. ERNEST F. POFF, Louisville, Kentucky.

I have read the interesting articles in your excellent quarterly with much pleasure. Best wishes in your future endeavors to perpetuate the interesting history of your fine state.—D. T. ROUDE, San Diego, California.

I thoroughly enjoy each issue of the *Review* from cover to cover.—WELLBORN ESTES, Clayton.

I think the *Review* is one of the best and most interesting magazines published and certainly the finest in its field.—RAEL F. AMOS, Oswego, Kansas.

We enjoy every issue of your quarterly to the utmost.—LOUIS A. SMITH, Edwardsville, Illinois.

I enjoy all the *Review* and especially the excerpts from early Missouri newspapers.—PAUL A. EVEN, Jefferson City.



## IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

CLIFFORD L. LORD\*

Before assaying the importance of the work of the local historical society, we might well review what that work actually is. Familiar though the ground may be, it is worth periodic reiteration lest we forget how wide-ranging and varied are the basic, fundamental responsibilities of the good historical society.

In the largest sense the local societies conserve, advance, and disseminate knowledge—a phase used by Nicholas Murray Butler 40 years ago to describe an institution of higher learning—of their particular indiginous territory, be it city, county, or region.

They *conserve* the materials of history. And because history is the record of man's activities, the materials of history are extensive. They include printed matter of all sorts—books, government publications, newspapers, pamphlets, broadsides.

Fulfillment of the preservation function in this field may well take the form of helping the local public library, or the nearby state college library, build its collections in local history. There the printed matter of local history would be readily accessible to the public, cared for by trained librarians, and usually housed in a fireproof building.

The local society also conserves manuscript materials, manuscripts which are the product of articulate writers who record



Dr. Clifford L. Lord

\*Clifford L. Lord, a native of New York, earned his A.B. and A.M. degrees at Amherst College and his Ph.D. at Columbia University. He served as director of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin from 1946 until 1958, when he became dean of the School of Graduate Studies and professor of history at Columbia University.

This is a digest of Dr. Lord's address of September 25 at the Annual Meeting of The State Historical Society.

information or comment significantly on the events, the politics, the society or economy of the day. The types and varieties are many: the private manuscript—diaries, letters, unpublished talks; the public manuscript or archive of federal or state regional office, county, municipality, court, tax and school district; the business record of bank, manufacturing corporation, transportation, communication or power utility, butcher store or supermarket; the records of organized labor and the labor leader. The field is enormous, the conservative function very important because of the relative uniqueness of the manuscript even in the days of the letterpress book or the later carbon paper. Discrimination, careful selection of what is worth saving, is essential. And here again the preservative function is often best served by utilizing appropriate public depositories in the region rather than by starting an independent collection in the small local society with inadequate headquarters, an inadequate staff, and poor facilities for keeping such materials available to the public.

The interview conducted by the historian interested in getting the inside story of how things really happened, of motives, purposes, and shenanigans, has long been an accepted part of the gathering of the materials of history. With the advent of the tape recorder, "oral history" has come into its own, and many a county society is brashly embarking on a program of recording reminiscences, folk-songs, and other local phenomena without proper knowledge of what to do or how to do it or of the peculiar advantages and pitfalls of this sort of compilation. Despite the problems involved, here is another important aspect of the conservative function of the society.

The materials of history also include the photographic (and other) painting, prints, photographs. Here the smaller local societies are in a better position to collect for themselves. They usually do. The decorative painting is an index to contemporary taste and culture. The photographic painting, in the days before Brady, is the best historical evidence of its type, however much the artist may have tried to flatter his human subject or please the patron's vanity with a somewhat exaggerated luxury in the presentation of the mansion, the mill, or the herd of cows. The camera, particularly in amateur hands, is not so apt to gild the lily. Continuing photographic projects, which revert every so many years to recording the same phase of life in the town or county (manufacturing, farming, education, religion, transportation, etc.), can relatively

quickly build a file of historic documentation of enormous value and interest.

Artifacts are also the stuff of history—the tangible, visible evidences of life as it was lived yesterday, the day before, ages ago. They are the basic objects around which the museum can build its recreation or its exposition of selected parts of the past history of the area. They can be the earliest Indian relics known or the modern milk bottle which tomorrow will be a paper carton. They can be articles of the home, the farm, the shop; of transportation old or new; of banking, commerce, or communication. They can illustrate the standards of a bygone time or varied strata of society: bits of furniture, silver, pewter, glass, paintings, the stained-glass window from the landing of the Victorian stairway, the African mask of the American home of the late 1950s. They should not be the doodads the traveler brings back from abroad and after sober second thought decides to offer to the historical society rather than throw out. They should not be the seashells which have proper place only in a *natural* history museum.

Historic sites and buildings also fall within the conservative function of the local society. It should be the first to raise loud, ill-tempered protest against the demolition of a building of real significance in the history of the area. It should be the watchdog of authenticity, insisting on the integrity of what is preserved, restored, recreated, or marked. It should be ever-ready to pillory and destroy the tourist trap, every one of which harms all historic preservations. It has the prestige to rally support of many sorts, official and unofficial, to draw on many sources of support, to enlist free services—labor, advertising, guide service, display equipment from manual arts classes, etc.—as only such a volunteer, quasi-public, disinterested, prestigious organization as the historical society can do.

So much for the conservation of historic materials. Though we have but scratched the surface, it is nonetheless an impressive list. Two words of warning: be *highly* selective in what you save—only the articulate diary, only the significant photograph, only the more important arrowheads (judged not on their beauty, but on the testimony of competent archeologists as to importance), only a few samples of the evolution of the Mason jar or the tin can, should be saved. Only materials directly germane to your territorial area should you preserve—things made or used in your city or county.

Things Oriental are often lovely, very often intriguing and piquant but they do not belong in a historical museum in Cape Girardeau.

*Advancement* of knowledge of the community you serve revolves almost by definition about research. This may be the traditional research by one individual on a topic or topics of interest to him or her. Or it may be the newer style cooperative research so fruitfully pioneered in communities such as Hayward, Wisconsin. It may be research on the antiques of local craftsmen, the vagaries of local politics, the evolution of farming in the area. Or it may be research in the immediate background of present problems—in some cases at the specific request of the city administration or the school board. And when you need help there is always the state historical society, or the professor at the nearby state college or university, ready and willing to help you over the hurdles and around the roadblocks.

The *dissemination* of knowledge of your community involves almost as many areas of activity as the conservative function which we have already treated. Every historical society has meetings: the best meet monthly, some still meet but once a year. Frequent programs demand variety, as does the attraction of public interest and support. The traditional papers or lectures on local history are a basic ingredient but must be varied with frequent attractions of a different nature—heirloom nights when each member brings an heirloom, shows it off, tells its story; photo identification nights, always stimulating to the old-timers, interesting and instructive to the younger generation; programs about and/or by the local ethnic groups; programs put on by the local junior historians, who invariably keep their elders on the edge of their seats; skits, folklore nights, costume nights, oldtime parties on Valentine's Day, Thanksgiving, or Christmas. Infinite variety is part of the fascination of history. Only use of that variety will bring that fascination to the historical society, make its meetings one of the events to go to locally, give it a far greater power of communication to the local public.

A second major form of dissemination is the publication. Books, some good, some bad, are issued spasmodically by quite a few local historical societies. Magazines are published by more. One, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, for years made a handsome profit from its advertisements, no sin because its historical content was of high order. More common is the use of newspapers. Local history, if well written, is always good copy. One surprised local editor a few years ago found his out-of-city circulation doubled within a year after he turned over one page a month to the local historical society

for the "Sawyer County (Wisconsin) Historical Review." Even more local societies have found a monthly or quarterly newsletter a good vehicle both for retaining the interest of their members and for spreading historical information about the community.

Exhibits are another effective form of dissemination—if they tell a story. They must not be just a clutter of objects in what long has been sneered at as "visible storage." They may and usually do combine artifacts with paintings, prints, broadsides, etc., as well as labels, charts, and diagrams. You do not have to have your own museum building to have exhibits. There are usually empty stores in town whose landlords will let you have free use of the window for a month. There are many storeowners who recognize the depth of the public interest in history and will willingly let you use their windows at times, particularly if the display is of antique materials in their own field, be it hardware, drugs, or textiles, or if it is tied to some historic anniversary or observance then going on in the town. The local museum can come later—and will come sooner if you have a good program-in-being, demonstrating effectively how interesting the good historical display can be.

The schools offer many opportunities for disseminating the history of the community. This can be a stony path for the well-intentioned but ignorant historical society. You have to remember that the schoolmen think they know how to run a good school and how to teach classes. They know a lot more than you are apt to about what kind of historical program is going to interest which age levels. Seldom do they want lectures, however much you think they should. So find out what they want, and fit your own preconceptions to their needs. They can use exhibits for classes, particularly items which the children can handle. Chalk tray and other circulating displays prepared by the society in consultation with the school people have wide appeal and are economically prepared. Hallways are frequently wide enough to accommodate some wall case exhibits. Some societies have prepared historical pamphlets, local histories, and effective short historical film strips, again in consultation with schoolmen.

Radio and television are obvious channels of communication with the people as important for the historical society as for the advertiser or manufacturer. But, if you are going to use them, study the media, get to know their limitations and their peculiar advantages. You don't show a picture to a TV camera the way you do to your next door neighbor. And you have to ham it up before that

implacably quiet little microphone even more than before a visible audience if you are to keep yourself and your audience stimulated.

The local society can make good use of pageants to disseminate local history. With the advent of the public address system, the use of pantomime by the actors in counterpoint to the script of the narrator has eliminated the memorization of lines and the too often unsuccessful attempts to make oneself heard as one moved about a field or a large outdoor stage, which plagued and perplexed the older pageant. They are not as much work as they once were, and they are far more comprehensible to the audience. Many communities now stage the same pageant year after year, some of them for days or even weeks at a season, and both native and tourist return again and again. Centennials and other historical anniversaries are useful occasions which the alert historical society will seize upon to put its message before the people in another form and on another occasion.

Historical markers are another readily available and economical medium. They must be clearly visible, not hidden in the brush a half mile off the road. They must be clearly legible, obviating the use of even a hypothetical magnifying glass. Their location must not involve traffic hazards. And they should be used only for really significant historical events or people. Too much of anything cheapens the effect. This is as true of historical markers as it is of *pate de fois gras*.

Historic buildings, particularly those carefully restored in furnishings as well as frame, in surroundings as well as interior, can do more to recreate the image of an age gone by than almost any other means. I am delighted with the Missouri program described by George Rozier this morning. Discrimination and catholicity, authenticity and integrity are the watchwords. We need historic buildings of many descriptions—not just pioneer cabins, or Victorian mansions, but schoolhouses, mills, shops, inns, churches, etc., of different ages. We need good examples of each, not just poor ones that someone is ready to give us. We need complete authenticity and integrity in the restoration, furnishing, and landscaping. This is the documentation of history, and accuracy is as essential here as in the footnote to the Ph.D. thesis.

This, then, is what the local historical society *can* do in conserving, advancing, and disseminating local history. Few do all these things; many do more, particularly those with the superb wisdom to scrounge for funds, public or private or both, to enable them to hire a full-time executive. Those who have had the further wisdom to

employ bright young bucks with graduate training in history, a good personality, and the unlimited ambition of youth have seen sensational developments; I could quote you some very specific examples. With broader programs not only will the society attract more members, but it will put itself in a position to enlist others: farmers on farm-associated projects; business men on business-associated projects, labor on labor-oriented programs; editors, broadcasters, advertisers, always willing to help a worthy local cause which shows signs of being capable of fulfilling its rich potential; junior leaguers, collectors, the neighboring colleges, etc., etc.

On my initial appearance before the Joint Finance Committee of the Wisconsin Legislature twelve years ago I had just completed what I thought a highly effective presentation. My momentary inner glow was rudely shattered when the gnome-like elderly chairman glanced up over his glasses and said, "Very interesting, Lord, very interesting. But is it important?" It was a good question then, and it is a good question still. It is so good a question that I constantly find myself pulling on the mental reins and saying to myself, "Whoa—very interesting, but is it important?" There is so much going on in historical societies the country over, so much growth, so much development, so much activity, so many involved: is it important?

Philosophically, the value of history has been the subject of many learned, many wise, and many silly papers. The study of history, or particular segments of history, does give us the back ground of developments, from the concept and need of a United Nations organization to the need for a new school curriculum. It does, if we probe deeply enough, tell us how things happen. It is the story of people working together or against each other, individually or in groups, in the forum, the seminar, the caucus, or the laboratory, with good timing or poor, with success or failure. And this surely adds to our wisdom, our understanding, our charity with our fellow men.

History, too, quite clearly indicates how far we have come in how short a time, whether we view from the perspective of the caves of Spain, France, and North Africa, or in terms of the development of the United States, of Missouri, or Columbia. This sense of rapid development, this perspective which only history can give, while it may make us a bit more tolerant of present imperfections, will surely make us less ready to upset the whole applecart to reform one imperfection.



Such knowledge of the background of present problems, the wisdom, understanding, charity, and perspective that flow from the study of history, should make for better citizenship, in the United States from knowing and understanding American history, in Missouri from a knowledge of Missouri history, in Columbia from a saturation in Columbia history.

History then can be the cement which binds us together—a modified nationalism, national, state or local—not a provincial, parochial, narrowing loyalty, but a glue of heritage that binds us together in common knowledge, common background whatever our origins, common understanding, common perspective, common loyalty. History surely has done this for our immigrants, foreign and domestic. It may even do it for our burgeoning metropoli by supplying the base for some cohesion in present chaos, some common sense of belonging, of background—and thence into participation and responsibility.

These things are all important, but local history has one other major contribution to make which gives it peculiar importance. Local history is the story of the idea which became a shop which became the local industry. It is the story of the gadfly, reformer, agitator, who changes the course of local development. It is the story of negotiation and compromise, engineered by individuals, through which so much long-range progress is made. It is the story of the local editor, pillorying all transgression so effectively that he changes the climate of opinion in his community. It is the story of the teacher opening new horizons to generation after generation of students. It is the story of the patron who sponsors and facilitates the advance of the local cultural horizons. It is, in short, the story of people; the story not just of what happened, or why it happened, but of who made it happen. It is the constantly reiterated evidence of the continuing importance of the individual, free to think, free to act, free to earn reward or contumely.

To a people engaged in a life-and-death struggle for the minds and souls of mankind, this—the main reason for the work of the local historical society—is of vital importance. It gets us close to the source-springs of American greatness. It proves, if proof be needed, the fallacy of the Marxian concept of the all-powerful state and the impotence of the individual. It gets us back to what has created here the most fluid and democratic society, the most dynamic economy the world has yet known. It gets us back to the fact that



today, as 150 years ago, Democracy is the most radical and revolutionary idea on the face of the globe.

That, my friends, *is* important. And that is why the work of our historical societies is and can be so vitally important—if (and there's just one "if") whatever segment or segments of the whole wide-ranging program of conserving, advancing, and disseminating you undertake in your society you do well. Keep the standards high!

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI, 1959

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

President Rush H. Limbaugh of Cape Girardeau presided as the meeting of the Executive Committee opened in the Society's reading room, University of Missouri Library Building, on September 25, 1959. The minutes of the 1958 meeting of the Executive Committee were read and approved.

Secretary Floyd C. Shoemaker then presented the names of 1,729 persons who applied for membership in the Society during the period from July 1, 1958, to June 30, 1959, and the applicants were elected to membership.

The Secretary then reported on the action taken by the Finance Committee on the recommendation adopted by the Executive Committee on November 1, 1958: "The Executive Committee recommends to the Finance Committee that the annual dues in the Society be increased from \$1.00 to \$2.00." The report reads:

The Finance Committee on March 30, 1959, discussed the matter of keeping or raising the membership dues in the Society from \$1.00 to \$2.00, and while the Committee felt the dues should be raised, it felt this should not be done at the present time.

The Nominating Committee, composed of Henry C. Thompson, Bonne Terre, chairman; Ralph P. Johnson, Osceola; and Frank Luther Mott, Columbia, made the following nominations for officers for terms of three years, ending at the Annual Meeting in 1962: E. L. Dale, Carthage, president; L. E. Meador, Springfield, first vice president; William L. Bradshaw, Columbia, second vice president; George W. Somerville, Chillicothe, third vice president; Russell V. Dye, Liberty, fourth vice president; William C. Tucker, Warrensburg, fifth vice president; John A. Winkler, Hannibal, sixth vice president; R. B. Price, Columbia, treasurer. The report was accepted, and its acceptance was equivalent to election of the officers nominated.

President Dale, after being presented to the Executive Committee by Mr. Limbaugh, took the chair. He then appointed these persons to the Finance Committee: L. M. White, Mexico, chair-

man; T. Ballard Watters, Marshfield, vice chairman; George A. Rozier, Jefferson City; Elmer Ellis, Columbia; and W. C. Hewitt, Shelbyville. [E. E. Swain of Kirksville, a member of the Finance Committee since 1933 and its chairman since 1942, did not wish to be reappointed.]



*Steward's Studio*

**E. L. Dale**

Dr. Shoemaker read a letter announcing his retirement as Secretary of The State Historical Society effective May 5, 1960, when he will become Consultant and Secretary Emeritus. [May 5, 1960, marks the forty-fifth anniversary of his induction to the office of Secretary, following five years as Assistant Secretary.] Dr. Ellis moved that the retirement announcement be accepted, Mr. Rozier seconded, and the Committee approved. [L. M. White, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Executive Committee, announced on Octo-

ber 8 that Dr. Richard S. Brownlee of Columbia will become Secretary in May, 1960.]

Dr. Meador then asked the Secretary to present the resolution he held concerning Wilson's Creek. The resolution, which reads as follows, was adopted:

RESOLVED by the State Historical Society of Missouri assembled in its 59th Annual Meeting, September 25, 1959, in Columbia, Missouri, that the United States Department of Interior is asked to re-open the matter and study it fully of Congressman Brown's of Missouri Resolution (H. R. 725, introduced January 7, 1959) on making a national park of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield site near Springfield, Missouri, as this would be a real historical monument and historical site of major importance.

W. Wallace Smith, Independence, spoke on the work of the Secretary and the Society and proposed that the President appoint

a committee to draft a suitable letter or resolution on Dr. Shoemaker and his services over the years and give a copy to him and have it appear in the publication of the Society. Ray V. Denslow, Trenton, seconded, and the Committee approved. The President appointed Frank Luther Mott, L. M. White, and T. Ballard Watters on this committee, they to select their own chairman.

No further business being before the Committee, it adjourned.

#### ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting was held in Room 214 of the University of Missouri Student Union on September 25, 1959, with President Dale presiding. Reports were presented by R. B. Price, the Society's treasurer; E. E. Swain, Kirksville, retiring chairman of the Finance Committee; George A. Rozier, on the Society's Missouri Historic Sites Survey; and Secretary Shoemaker, on the accomplishments of the Society during the last biennium.

Dr. Shoemaker read a letter announcing his retirement as Secretary of the Society on May 5, 1960, and Mr. Thompson moved that the announcement be referred to the Finance Committee. W. Wallace Smith seconded, and the motion was approved.

A telegram was read from R. R. Schade, secretary of the Cape Girardeau County Historical Society, extending greetings to the State Society and expressing regret on his own inability to be present.

The Nominating Committee, in a report presented by Mr. Thompson, made the following nominations for Trustees for terms of three years, ending at the Annual Meeting in 1962: F. C. Barnhill, Marshall; Frank P. Briggs, Macon; Henry A. Bundschu, Independence; W. C. Hewitt, Shelbyville; Ralph P. Johnson, Osceola; Robert N. Jones, St. Louis; Floyd C. Shoemaker, Columbia; and Roy D. Williams, Boonville. George Fuller Green of Kansas City was nominated to a term expiring at the Annual Meeting in 1961 to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Roy A. Roberts of Kansas City. The report was accepted, and acceptance was equivalent to election of the nominees. Mr. Thompson explained that Stephen B. Hunter, Cape Girardeau, had asked to be relieved due to age, illness, and his wife's condition, and the Nominating Committee had presented the name of Dr. Shoemaker as replacement.

Mr. Thompson suggested that the president appoint a committee to extend to Mr. Hunter the esteem of the Society and appreciation

of his long service to the Society. The chair appointed Mr. Thompson as chairman, L. M. White, and E. E. Swain to this committee.

No further business being before the Annual Meeting, it adjourned.

#### THE MISSOURI HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

BY GEORGE A. ROZIER

The Missouri historic sites survey program, adopted by the Finance Committee of the Society on June 22, 1957, included an inventory, to be continued until completed, of the nature, location, and condition of Missouri's historic sites. A letter from Dr. Clifford L. Lord, president of the American Association for State and Local History, requesting the Society to promote a survey of historic sites at the state level to offset the rapid disappearance of such sites in the path of modern development was the immediate motivating factor in the inauguration of the survey. To some extent Missourians have directed their efforts through the years toward the preservation of historic sites. A number of historical landmarks have been preserved and restored by the State, patriotic societies, local historical societies, civic and business organizations, and public-spirited individuals, while these agencies and The State Historical Society especially have erected many historical markers. But the rapidly growing interest throughout the Nation in historic sites as tangible and graphic evidence of local, state, and national history pointed to the need for a coordinated historic sites program under central direction in Missouri. The survey now in progress under the direction of the Society is the initial step in a coordinated program looking forward to the preservation of the State's historic sites.

The Society aims, through the survey, to provide accurate and comprehensive records of Missouri's historic sites, to make the records available to all persons interested in historical research, and to promote local and State pride in Missouri's wealth of historic sites.

The first step in the implementation of the survey was the study of standards and procedures as developed by the National Park Service for the Historic American Buildings Survey (1937-1946 and resumed, 1957) and by those states which have conducted surveys. The study reveals that Missouri is in the vanguard with the comprehensive survey now in progress.

Standards for the selection of sites were set forth in a mimeographed guide. Historic structures were to be selected for their

architectural styles; their connection with the lives of famous Missourians; their representation of a phase of life in the locality or the State; their association with significant events in the economic, educational, military, political, recreational, or religious history of Missouri; or their unique position as the first or oldest of their kind. Sites without structures were to be chosen on the basis of their connection with a movement, innovation, conflict, or other event of statewide importance.

A written record of the information about each site was provided for with an information form prepared by the Society. On this form, blanks facilitated the recording of such items as the name, location, condition, description, and ownership of the site. Space was allowed for recording the dates and names connected with the site and for a brief summary of historical background.

The county provides the unit of organization for the Missouri survey. Volunteer chairmen in each of the 114 counties were asked by the Society to select the sites to be included from their county and to report on these sites. In some counties they are assisted by a committee, and in others the chairmen are making the entire survey. The chairmen were supplied with the guide for the selection of sites and as many information forms as were needed. From September, 1957, through August, 1959, some 850 guides and 2,500 information forms were supplied to county workers. During the two-year period, more than 2,500 letters were sent from Society headquarters to county chairmen and to others interested in the survey.

As information on each site is received at Society headquarters careful research is conducted on all facts connected with it which are recorded in the reference material of the Society's library. Many hours of writing and research are required before work on the sites in each county is completed.

Since the beginning of the survey, 933 sites from 100 Missouri counties, with pictures of 533 sites, have been added to the Society's files. Approximately two-thirds of the counties are nearing completion. But the survey has not been completed in St. Louis County and certain sections of Jackson County, areas with such a wealth of historic sites that each will involve work equivalent to the requirements of a number of average counties. It is possible that it will be necessary to employ other means to complete the survey in these metropolitan areas.

The program of the survey is impeded by the large number of Missouri counties, the wealth of historic sites in many counties, the

indifference and delay of chairmen and their assistants in some counties, and the limited staff working on the survey at Society headquarters. Mrs. Dorothy Caldwell has served as director of research for the survey during the past year, assisted by Mrs. Laura Pace Crane. Mrs. Paulina Ann Batterson served as director of research from September, 1957, to August, 1958, assisted by two graduate student part-time workers. Because of the extensive research and correspondence necessary for the survey, the time of the research director is limited for making field trips to counties. During the spring and summer of 1959 Mrs. Caldwell visited chairmen in 17 counties.

When the survey is completed the Society will have as a permanent record the vast amount of material recorded on the information forms, supplementary information derived from research carried on in the Society's library, and a file of photographs of sites recorded. This material will then be published.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT, JULY, 1957-JUNE, 1959

##### **Members**

For 60 years The State Historical Society of Missouri has been collecting, preserving, making accessible, and publishing Missouri history. Since 1937 the Society has ranked first in the Nation among state historical societies in the number of regular adult paid members. It attained second rank in members in 1920-1921 and reached first rank in 1934-1935, a position which it has retained without interruption since 1937.

A large majority of the Society's membership is in the form of annual and life memberships, which together totaled 11,273 on June 30, 1959, having passed 10,000 on May 14, 1957. This is a net gain of 1,063 members during this biennial period. The life memberships total 317, a gain of 121 during the last two years. The membership also includes seven life honorary members, 33 auxiliary members, 300 editor members, and 200 life editor members.

Hundreds of members have obtained one or two new memberships, and many others have secured three or more. The recruiters obtaining the most members this biennium are Mrs. Olga Gilbreath, Parkville, 41 annual; Ray V. Denslow, Trenton, 26 annual and two life; Floyd C. Shoemaker, 24 annual; George F. Bacon, Kirkwood, 20 annual and one life; Bob McQuie, St. Louis, 20 annual; and Narvel W. Frazier, Steelville, 19 annual. The late David M.

Warren continued his generous donations with 103 annual memberships before his passing.

Of the Society's present annual members, 9,124 live in Missouri and 1,832 live in the other forty-nine states of the Nation, in the District of Columbia, Australia, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, England, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Scotland, Venezuela, and the Virgin Islands.

### **Library and Reference Service**

Scholars and research workers in Missouri history, biography, and genealogy have at their command a wealth of source materials in the Society's library. The Society's collection of books, pamphlets, and bound volumes of newspapers and magazines total 141,843 and 179,611 reserve Missouri official publications, a grand total of 321,454 items. There are also 4,241 items in the Bay Collection. The library's newspaper collection features 24,140 bound volumes and 9,222,214 pages of positive microfilm, equal to 22,168 one-year volumes of an eight-page weekly newspaper. Manuscripts total 229,300 pages of original material, 1,407,114 pages of microfilm, 120,771 items of State archives, 67,050 letters and records of World War I, and 2,066 letters of World War II.

The library is unsurpassed in its collections on Missouri including, in addition to its general works, such individual units as Missouri official publications; the Missouri author collection; minutes and proceedings of professional, fraternal, patriotic, and church associations; annuals, catalogs, and periodicals of colleges and universities; railroad reports; manuscripts; maps; and Missouri magazines and newspapers.

Supplementing the library are 14,206 engravings, lithographs, paintings, photographs, pictures, and portraits, as well as 76 prints of wood and linoleum cuts, 3,831 cuts, 1,476 original drawings of cartoons, and 202 scrapbooks. There are 4,036 bound volumes of Missouri magazines and college periodicals, consisting of 742 different publications from 73 Missouri towns and cities representing 56 counties and the city of St. Louis. The Society has a collection of 890 maps in addition to the highway and geological maps.

The Society's library collections during this biennium were used by 8,588 patrons who consulted 25,190 books, 2,692 bound volumes and 4,934 single issues of newspapers, 2,491 rolls of microfilm newspapers, 3,119 rolls of microfilm census schedules, and 2,911 manuscripts, State archives, and maps. This is exclusive of the staff's use



of the library. Also, in addition to this service, the staff spent 4,078 hours of research in order to answer specific letter and telephone requests of 2,915 persons.

### **Cataloging and Analytical Indexing**

During the biennium 10,030 catalog cards were typed and filed for additions to the Society's general library and the Bay Collection. The Society's general library catalog now has 177,458 cards, supplemented by the Bay Collection with 39,312 cards, a total of 216,770 catalog cards. Also added were 24,784 analytical cards, bringing the total of analytical Missouri cards in the library to 796,903. This latter includes a newspaper card index noting tens of thousands of articles in selected important newspapers of the State from 1808 to 1929; a Missouri biographical card index which lists alphabetically the names of tens of thousands of Missourians with title and page of book which contain information about them; and calendar cards giving subject-content of letters and papers in the manuscript collections.

### **Special Collections**

The Society is also recognized for its historical art collections featuring works of Missouri artists and subjects. The outstanding paintings are listed in the *Twenty-Ninth Biennial Report* of the Society, which came from the press in August, and in the forthcoming *Official Manual of the State of Missouri* for 1959-1960.

A number of paintings have been exhibited outside the Society's library. Two paintings were loaned to the Smithsonian Institution for its Traveling Exhibition Service which exhibited in three of the largest cities in the Western Zone of Germany. Individual paintings have also been exhibited at the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City; City Art Museum, St. Louis; Joslyn Memorial Art Museum, Omaha; Philbrook Art Center, Tulsa; National Art Gallery, Washington, D. C.; New York Metropolitan Museum of Art; Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia; Museum of Modern Art, New York City; Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Connecticut; Art Museum of the New Britain Institute, New Britain, Connecticut; Chicago and New York world fairs; and at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. In 1958 the Society loaned *Negro Soldier* to the University of Kansas Museum of Art, Lawrence, Kansas, for its exhibition of Thomas Hart Benton's work. An art gallery in which to exhibit and display the Society's

art collections will be provided in its new quarters when the East Wing of the library is completed.

The J. Christian Bay Collection of the Society now consists of 4,241 items which have been meticulously cataloged. Since its purchase in 1941 the collection has increased in number of items by 42 per cent. In coverage and completeness the collection ranks among the most valuable and unusual of those either privately or publicly owned. A separate room in the Society's new quarters will be specially prepared for the Bay Collection.

The rarest addition to the collection this biennium was through purchase of the first and best English edition of *Travels in the Interior of North America* by Maximilian, Prince of Wied, translated from the German by H. E. Lloyd, at the auction of the Western Americana collection of Dr. Lester E. Bauer, Detroit, held at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., New York City. The work includes the rare atlas with 81 beautifully colored plates after Carl Bodmer and is from the first edition in English, printed in London by Ackermann & Company in 1843-1844.

The Society has been fortunate in acquiring original manuscripts of great variety, ranging from State archives to personal letters and diaries. Where original records are not available the Society has adopted the method of microfilming manuscripts which can be obtained for reproduction. Of original manuscripts the Society has journals, ledgers, diaries, church minute books, and individual letter collections and separate items.

Included in the Society's manuscript records on microfilm are the United States population census schedules of Maryland and South Carolina, 1800-1880; Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, 1830-1880; Ohio, 1820-1860; and Pennsylvania, 1800, 1820-1860. The census schedules are becoming one of the most frequently used collections in the Society.

The map collection of the Society consists of many rare and old maps as well as modern ones. In the group are maps of Missouri through all stages of its history. Some are geographical, statistical, and historical. Some include routes of trails and early roads. Some are topographical, while some are railroad, road, and highway maps. There are maps of Missouri counties and cities, maps of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and special maps which illustrate certain features or events pertaining to the State. The collection also includes county atlases, general gazetteers, and early guide books.

The Society is also outstanding in the Bishop McMurry and W. M. Paxton religious collections and the Eugene Field and Mark Twain collections.

### **Acquisitions and Binding**

As I have already given figures on the size of the library, I will keep to a minimum here the biennial acquisitions set forth in the *Twenty-Ninth Biennial Report*. The Society had a net increase of 4,163 separate titles and a net increase of 4,430 reserve Missouri official publications. The library also received 1,287 serials, 94 current magazines, 46 current Missouri college periodicals, and 322 current Missouri newspapers. Other acquisitions included the purchase of 403,354 positive and 89,113 negative film pages of old newspapers and 716,898 positive and 356,283 negative film pages of current files and the acceptance of donations of 70,092 positive and 25,596 negative film pages of current files, a total increase for the biennium of 1,190,344 positive film pages and 470,992 negative film pages. Also purchased were 569,079 pages of original manuscripts on microfilm.

The books, pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, newspapers, and manuscript record books bound for the library of the Society during the 1957-1959 biennium totaled 3,235, and 57 maps were mounted on muslin or tissue covered.

### **Publications**

The *Missouri Historical Review* has the largest regular, adult circulation of any state historical society magazine in the United States. It is sent to all members of the Society. The *Review* contains articles pertaining to all phases of Missouri history. Published since October, 1906, the *Review* completed its fifty-third volume in July, 1959. It has two cumulative indexes, for volumes 1-25 and 26-45, and each volume after the forty-third has its own index.

The Society has published 32 volumes of documentary publications. The program began in 1920 with the two-volume *Journal of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875*. Then followed, starting the next year, the 18-volume series of the *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri* from Governor Alexander McNair's administration through Governor Phil M. Donnelly's second administration, 1953-1957. The forthcoming volume of the series will include the administration of Governor James T. Blair, Jr., 1957-1961. During the 1929-1930 biennium

publication of the *Debates of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875* was begun, and the series of twelve volumes was completed in 1944. The *Debates* and the *Journal* were furnished without charge to each member of the Constitutional Convention of 1943-1944, which unanimously passed a formal resolution of gratitude and appreciation to the Society and to the editors.

*The Missouri Chronicle, 1673-1924*, published by the Society in 1925, presents a daily chronicle of Missouri history in which 700 dates are recorded.

The historical articles, "This Week in Missouri History," sent by the Society to editors throughout the State from 1925 to 1941, were compiled in a two-volume work entitled *Missouri, Day by Day* and published in 1942-1943. This free service of historical articles to the press has continued 35 years.

Songs which the Ozark people have kept alive for generations are still available in the 1,729 page, four-volume work, *Ozark Folksongs*, collected and edited by Vance Randolph and published by the Society from 1946 to 1950. This contribution to American folklore literature is among the important collections of its kind in the United States.

*The State Historical Society of Missouri; A Semicentennial History 1898-1948*, published by the Society, was written to commemorate the Society's semicentennial. The author was able to draw from his experience with the Society as assistant secretary, 1910-1915, and as executive secretary since May 5, 1915, and from his friendship and knowledge of the founders. The work was the first interpretative history of a state historical society west of the Alleghenies.

*Historic Missouri, A Pictorial Narrative of Our State*, a 48-page booklet with covers and 90 special illustrations, was published by the Society this year. It was written for adults who want a résumé of the outstanding features of Missouri's historical development and for use in the schools of the State. The first edition consisted of 25,000 copies; a second edition of 25,000 copies will be printed in November of this year.

Of the 94 volumes of publications, nine were edited by Secretary Sampson and 85 by Secretary Shoemaker. The Society has also published 29 biennial reports, beginning with the 1901-1902 biennium, of which four were edited by Secretary Sampson and 25 by Secretary Shoemaker. Each is a detailed report on the Society's

accomplishments and library, its membership, its activities, and its financial statements for the biennium.

### **Special Projects**

Missouri's highway historical marker program, a project of The State Historical Society and the State Highway Commission, is in its fourth biennium. During the current biennium 19 more markers have been finished for an additional 18 counties, making a total completed at the close of the 1957-1959 period of 99 markers representing 92 counties and the city of St. Louis.

Dedications have been held for the following 18 markers, six of which have been dedicated this biennium: Arrow Rock, Bethel, Bowling Green, Cape Girardeau, Cassville, Cedar County (near Stockton), Fort Orleans (in Carroll County), Fredericktown, Hermann, Kennett, Liberty, Macon, Neosho, New London, New Madrid, Tipton, Trenton, and Washington. The markers at Osceola and Kingston will be dedicated this November.

The Missouri Historic Sites Survey program, adopted by the Finance Committee of the Society on June 22, 1957, included an inventory, to be continued until completed, of the nature, location, and condition of Missouri's historic sites. The Society aims, through the survey, to provide accurate and comprehensive records of Missouri's historic sites, to make the records available to all persons interested in historical research, and to promote local and state pride in Missouri's wealth of historic sites. A separate report on this project will be presented by George A. Rozier.

On June 10, 1958, Governor James T. Blair, Jr., proclaimed September 15-17 to be "Overland Mail Days" and urged Missourians "to participate in the observance of this program commemorating a century of progress in United States postal history." The Society's secretary served as chairman of the centennial committee for Missouri.

The Society publicized the coming centennial in the *Review* and in news letters and releases. It organized observance committees in Missouri and prepared and bought 16 blue and gold aluminum alloy markers, 24 by 30 inches, which were erected by local committees at key points along the route. The Society's marker at Tipton, the eastern stagecoach terminus of the Butterfield Overland Mail in 1858, was dedicated on September 16.

In Tipton a motorized caravan, which included U. S. Highway Post Office Number One, formed to begin its journey to San Fran-

cisco. A great grandson of John Butterfield received a sack of philatelic mail aboard a Missouri Pacific mail car in St. Louis and rode the train to Tipton, where he placed the bag in a Concord coach, from which it was later transferred to the caravan.

Observances were held in Missouri in twelve towns, and caravan stops included nine more towns. More than 30,000 Missourians saw the caravan. In Missouri 22 post offices participated in the observance, and as the Highway Post Office left the State it carried 50,000 pieces of souvenir mail, including a letter from Governor James T. Blair, Jr., to Governor Goodwin Knight of California.

An appreciation of the part Missouri played was expressed by Mrs. John D. Frizzell, Oklahoma City, owner with her husband of the stagecoach in the 2,700-mile caravan trek across Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California: "We want to thank you again for the wonderful way in which you prepared for us in Missouri [during the Butterfield Overland Mail Centennial]. I am sure you have been told it was the most efficient by far of any of the states through which we passed."

#### County and Local Historical Societies

The State Historical Society has helped in the founding and development of a majority of Missouri's county and local historical societies through advice and literature. It furnishes a constitution and bylaws to aid new groups in permanent organization. They are invited to become auxiliary members of the State Society and are sent free the *Missouri Historical Review*. At charter meetings your secretary addresses these groups and offers suggestions on activities and programs for their consideration. The societies file these addresses for use by their members, and some have printed copies made for distribution to their members. The secretary also addresses the county historical societies on special anniversary occasions. The following quotation is indicative of letters of appreciation for such services:

"The Cape Girardeau County Historical Society wishes to express to you our sincere thanks for your visit with us at our Annual Dinner on April 25, 1959. [This was their 32nd anniversary dinner.] We wish to thank you too for the very inspiring and encouraging talk you gave to our Society on that occasion. May I also express to you my personal appreciation. Again we thank you for being present at our Banquet and for your inspirational message.—E. A. COLLINS, President."

The *Missouri Historical Review* from its first issue of October, 1906, has presented an itemized account of the activities of historical organizations of the State and has served as a clearing house of information. The two volumes of the *Review* for 1957-1959 carried 35 pages on the "Activities of Local Historical Societies."

Two county historical societies and five local historical organizations have been founded this biennium, and three county societies were reorganized. The new ones are: New Madrid County Historical Society, St. Clair County Historical Society, Civil War Round Table Club of Kansas City, Aeronautical Historical Society of St. Louis, Florissant Historical Society, The Friends of Arrow Rock, Inc., and Washington Museum Society. The Chariton, Jackson, and Newton county historical societies were reorganized.

In Missouri there are now 35 active county historical societies, ten historical societies identified with cities and towns, 14 other local historical societies with a specific objective, and six religious historical societies.

The State Historical Society, in cooperation with the University of Missouri, has selected the work of county and local historical societies as the principal theme for its Fifty-Ninth Annual Meeting today and tomorrow.

### **New Home for the Society**

The Society will occupy the ground floor of the East Wing of the University of Missouri Library Building upon its completion. It will also occupy most of the ground floor and one book stack each on the first and second floors of the present building.

Its quarters in the East Wing will have two outside entrances, one on Lowry Street and one on Conley Avenue, and will consist of three reading rooms—a reference reading room with open book stacks, a newspaper reading room, and a microfilm reading room; a rare book room; an art gallery; a manuscript, maps, and State archives room; the secretary's office, the consultant's office, and a business office; two editorial and research offices; two catalog and acquisition rooms; a current newspaper shelving room; an addressing and mailing room; a correspondence file room; and a receiving and shipping room. Its quarters in the present building will be devoted to book and newspaper stacks. This plan will give the Society more compact quarters and will more than double its present floor space.



**Historical Awards of Merit Given Missouri**

To honor past achievements and to further stimulate interest in the preservation of state, county, and local history the American Association of State and Local History has presented Awards of Merit since 1948.

An awards committee of the Association each year collates the data and recommendations of the state historical society secretaries of the 48 states (now 50 states) and of the Canadian provinces, and from that information selections for honors are made by the Association at its annual meeting. Twelve national and regional awards have been presented to Missouri institutions and persons.

The 1958 Award of Merit was presented to the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-AFL-CIO) and its affiliated councils of Kansas City and St. Louis as an organization contributing most significantly to the understanding and development of local history through the purchase and presentation to the State of Missouri of the Harry S. Truman birthplace in Lamar.

**Property Assets of the Society Exceed Appropriations**

The State Historical Society's library collections amount to more in actual value than the total amount of state appropriation received by the Society. Moreover, an estimated value fails to show the real worth of its collections, for many are irreplaceable. It is also impossible to place a monetary value on the services which the Society has rendered the State of Missouri, the general public, and historical scholars.

**ANNUAL MEETING VARIED BY RECEPTION AND PAGEANT**

Dr. Elmer Ellis, president of the University of Missouri and a member of the Society's Finance Committee, and Mrs. Ellis were hosts at a reception in the president's home on September 25 for those attending the Society's Annual Meeting. The receiving line consisted of Dr. and Mrs. Elmer Ellis; Dr. and Mrs. Floyd C. Shoemaker; Rush Limbaugh, outgoing president, and Mrs. Limbaugh; and E. L. Dale, incoming president, and Mrs. Dale. Mrs. George Rozier and Mrs. T. Ballard Watters presided at the serving table.

Participants in the annual Hermann Maifest recreated the glamour of life in the Missouri River town during the past century at a program staged in the University Education Auditorium for members and guests of the Society on September 25. After Mrs.



Anna Hesse discussed her method of writing a pageant, 30 members of the cast presented two episodes from the 1959 production, "On Flows the River." Rex Davis, director of news for radio station KMOX of St. Louis, who annually serves as narrator and who is the only member of the cast not a resident of Hermann, announced the two scenes. The group brought scenery used in the May production and demonstrated a change of settings.

## HOW A LOCAL COMMUNITY CAN SURVEY, MARK, AND PRESERVE ITS HISTORIC SITES

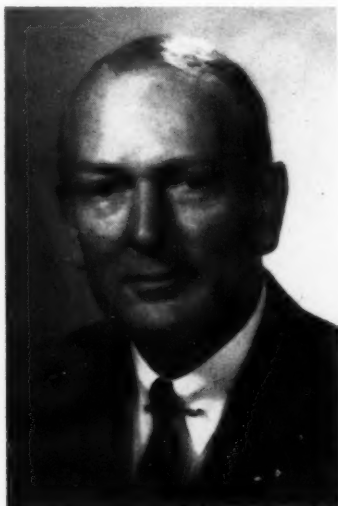
BY RICHARD H. HOWLAND\*

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a charitable, educational, nonprofit corporation, chartered as a private group, but by an Act of Congress, "to facilitate public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects of national significance or interest."

In addition to caring for its own holdings, the Trust attempts to encourage public participation in historic preservation. To facilitate this objective the Trust has created an organization of affiliated groups, 300 in number, and is eager to assist local organizations by helping with the adoption of master plans for the preservation of historic sites and aiding their efforts to secure community support.

It is difficult to help individuals and communities save fine old buildings in the paths of our exploding Federal-aid highway and urban renewal programs, but if the Trust is alerted in time it sometimes is helpful in effecting the adoption of a less destructive solution.

Legislation designed to protect historic districts, now in force in 19 cities, preserves important areas such as the Vieux Carre in New Orleans, the Moravian section of Bethlehem,



*Photo by Leonard L. Greif, Jr.*

**Dr. Richard H. Howland**

\*Richard H. Howland, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, is an architectural historian and archaeologist and is the author and co-author of several architectural and archaeological volumes. This is a condensation of Dr. Howland's talk on September 26 at the Society's Annual Meeting.

Pennsylvania, and Georgetown in Washington, D. C. The Trust serves as a national clearing house for advice on this activity and has acted in close cooperation with the framers of legislation that now protects Beacon Hill in Boston; Nantucket; Tombstone, Arizona, and other centers.

Mere antiquity is not sufficient basis for selection of a structure for permanent preservation. The National Trust's criteria include cultural and historical significance and educational values as leading headings.

A community earnestly concerned with the preservation of its historic sites should first of all adopt criteria of historical and architectural worth and then create an overall master plan. The Historic American Buildings Survey has been in effect for approximately 25 years; its archival material is located in the Library of Congress and includes listings in hundreds of American communities. These should be checked before a local inventory program is begun. New listings to be made should conform in format to those sponsored by the Preservation Committee of the American Institute of Architects; samples may be had from the National Trust.

Preservation programs for communities or for individual structures will vary widely, depending upon local circumstances. In general, however, it may be said that a historic house museum should have an endowment or other and practical means of self-support. Only a very few historic house museums can support themselves on admission fees alone. Yet historic preservation is good for the community. It has been authoritatively learned that an average of 25 visitors per day, coming to a town to visit its historic sites, will leave behind in the area as much money as would be brought into the town by a new industry with a \$100,000 annual payroll. There are many adaptive uses that may be appropriately suggested for historic structures, that bring in income and at the same time preserve the essential fabric of the building for the future.

The National Trust owns only six historic properties; in general it encourages regional ownership and maintenance of historic sites and buildings and works with local organizations to strengthen them for such responsibilities.

In its efforts to aid various preservation projects, the Trust distributes useful pamphlets. Anyone who addresses the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2000 K Street, Washington 6, D. C.,

may receive free of charge copies of *Criteria for Evaluating Historic Sites and Buildings*, *On Seeking Foundation Support*, *Member Organizations of the National Trust*, *Model Constitution and By-Laws for a Tax Exempt Preservation Organization*, and the Trust's *Fact Sheet*. *Historic Preservation*, a quarterly magazine published by the National Trust, is the only national magazine devoted solely to news in the preservation field.

## THE LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND ITS PROBLEMS

BY ARCH GRAHN\*

There are many variations in the methods used by historical societies to perform their diversified functions. A set of rules that may prove ideal for one organization because of local conditions (the number of persons on the staff, the scope and size of the collections, etc.) may be impractical for another. There are, however, certain procedures that might well be considered by anyone concerned with preserving local history.

Persons interested in preserving the stories of the past often are drawn together in the organization of local historical societies. Inevitably one of the first problems to face a new society will be the need for a permanent home. A room may be available in a public building, school, court house, city hall, or library. An existing factory, store, or office building may be obtainable, or some public-spirited individual may offer as a gift, or at a reduced price, an old house. None of these possibilities is entirely satisfactory. Space in a civic building may, however, prove a suitable temporary solution. In favor of such an arrangement are the arguments of free rent, lights, heat, and, perhaps, custodial service. These conditions more than offset the facts that such an arrangement often detracts from the society's entity, that visiting hours must correspond to the hours that the building is open, and that the society is usually ousted when the need for additional room arises. The purchase price of an old



Arch Grahn

\*Arch Grahn, a native of Iowa, has been Field Director for the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, since 1948.

This is a condensation of Mr. Grahn's address given at the Annual Meeting of The State Historical Society of Missouri on September 26.

commercial building may be quite low, but the cost of remodeling such a structure is usually prohibitive. Similarly, the purchase price of a house may also be reasonable. Few old homes, however, are suitable as museums. Placing display cases along stairways or halls detracts from the house itself. If operated as a museum the interior should be furnished as it was originally; and while a project to preserve or restore a period house can produce beautiful and worthwhile results, the atmosphere is destroyed if an attempt is made to display in cases the relics of the past.

The ideal plan for providing permanent housing for the society, then, is the construction of a new building, practically planned for the organization's use. The first consideration in formulating the plans should be location. A site as near as possible to the center of the area's population is preferred, for even the best museum is of little value unless it is readily accessible to potential visitors. Some thought should also be given to parking facilities. People today will not walk a great distance to visit any institution. Possibilities for future expansion is another consideration in choosing a site. In our rapidly advancing world we must look toward tomorrow, and the thought of the amounts of what must be collected and stored during the next hundred years is almost appalling. It might be well to remember, too, that a secluded location with no protection is an invitation to vandalism.

After a site is selected, the next important decision to be made is the type of building material to be used. Wood is economical but not fireproof. Marble, granite, brick, and tile are attractive and fireproof but costly. The cinder or expanded slag block is economical, fireproof, and self insulating. It can be obtained in a variety of attractive colors and requires little maintenance. A new building can be constructed of this material for less than the purchase price of an old building and the charges for repairs and remodeling. Thus far the cost of new, permanent quarters certainly is not excessive.

It may be possible to cut expenses further by obtaining the services of an architect as a contribution. (Tax deduction may be claimed by the contributor if a bill for services is presented, paid, and returned to the society as a cash gift.) Points to consider in planning the interior are many, and professional assistance in this area can save time and later expense.

Adequate storage room for future accessions is imperative. It is also wise to provide a work room for the repair of museum pieces and

the construction of exhibits. Library and study space for persons doing research is desirable. In the museum windows are unnecessary, as they detract from exhibit space. Also, exhibits may be more evenly and dramatically lighted by the strategic placing of artificial lights. Keep general lighting to a minimum, and provide many outlets instead. If the budget permits, an overhead track may be installed for spotlight control. Wooden floors are more practical than those of cement or tile, as it is at times desirable to secure exhibits at the bottom. Louvres have been found a practical method of ventilation.

First decide upon *what* is to be included in the unit and *why*.

All good museum exhibits begin with a sound idea. The object of any exhibit should be to portray the idea in such a way as to leave a favorable and lasting impression on the reviewer. The Who, What, When, Where, Why, and, if possible, How should all be included in an interpretation. Consider the type of audience the exhibit is attempting to reach—children, adults, scholars, etc.—and plan accordingly. Decide upon the kind of display—contrast, chronological, occupational, nationalities, religious—that will most effectively illustrate the basic idea, and select articles for their usefulness in the unit rather than for their monetary value or novelty. Extensive research on each object used is necessary to establish authenticity and to avoid error. After the articles have been chosen the museum's floor plan can be laid out. Traffic patterns should flow from left to right, and the display units should be placed accordingly. The amount of space to be allocated to each exhibit can be determined by the number and size of articles to be included. Monotony will be avoided by varying the size of each panel and by staggering exhibits. Composition is an important factor in the overall effect, and the use of background colors associated with the theme add to the general appeal. The use of spot lights focused on a panel draws attention to the subject rather than to the walls, the ceilings, or other unimportant areas. Inexpensive cut-out letters are available, and when used in captions and labels they create a professional, finished impression.

A historical society is judged by the quality, rather than the scope, of its collection as well as by the quality of its exhibits. A definite policy should be adopted and strictly followed. "What shall we preserve?" is a question that should be decided early to prevent the accumulation of unwanted and useless material. It is wise to

limit collections to material relative to local history. Items foreign to the area are acceptable provided an understanding is made with the donor that a trade may be effected or that they may be otherwise disposed of. The responsibility of accepting or refusing material, in a large museum, should be that of a curator. In a smaller museum a committee may be appointed for this purpose and thus relieve any one individual from bearing full responsibility for making decisions, which can often arouse the ire of a would-be donor whose valued possession has been refused. It is much more difficult to refuse than to accept. Material may be offered to a society by telephone, letter, newspaper, radio, television, or in person. When contact is first made, obtain and record as much information about the article as possible. If the gift offered is desired an appointment may be made to examine it. During the appointment the information should be rechecked and compared, and if the donation is accepted do as much research as possible before cataloging it. Many discrepancies will likely be found, as memories are often fallible.

Occasionally a gift will be delivered unexpectedly. Usually no information is enclosed—not even the name of the donor. Obviously, when this occurs the society is not obligated to preserve the items. There are times when a much-wanted article cannot be obtained except by purchase. The usual practice in this case is to request some friend of the society to purchase it and present it to the museum. It should be mentioned that gifts to museums are tax deductible and that any reasonable valuation made by the society is accepted by the government. It is not advisable, for many reasons, to accept articles on loan except for a specified period.

There are various systems of cataloging the material in various departments of a historical society. The following suggestions are simple and suitable for use by a local organization. Photographs, which form an important part of any collection, are comparatively simple to process. Be certain of identification—the best filing cabinet for those not identified is the nearest wastebasket. Portraits may be filed alphabetically by subject; other photos may be placed in folders according to category. With this system filing cards are unnecessary.

One of the best sources of an area's history is the newspaper. It is possible that complete files may be preserved either by the publishers or in a local library. If files are readily available, duplication by the society may be superfluous, but if not, an effort should be



made to obtain all back issues. Most publishers will present to the society a free subscription if the newspaper is to be preserved. Newspapers, while bulky, need not be difficult to catalog. Placed unfolded on a flat surface and in chronological order, all issues are easily accessible. If it is expedient they may be bound in volumes of one, two, or three years each. Microfilm is the ideal medium for preservation if funds are available. It is possible to make arrangements with the state historical society, the local society, the library, and the publisher for a joint filming program which will materially decrease the cost of that operation.

Most local museums use the two, three, or four unit system in numbering their relics. The first unit designates the year of the donation. For example, all articles received in 1960 will have the same first unit, 60. The second unit is the number assigned to the donor. Articles received from the first donor in 1960, for instance, will all have the identical first two units, 60-1; if more than one article is brought in by the first donor, the third unit will be used to differentiate them, as 60-1-1, 60-1-2. The first step in processing an acquisition is to mark it so that the number will not be visible when the item is displayed. When possible apply the mark directly to the material with indelible or India ink. Apply several coats of lacquer or acetate to porous objects before numbering to insure permanency. Do not use tags, gummed tape labels, or pins for marking, because these are not permanent. A cloth tag, however, may be successfully sewn to textiles.

The next step is to enter the numbers in an accession book. These are entered as the accessions are brought in, regardless of the number of articles in each accession, and should contain complete information on each object—its name, origin, and use, as well as the donor's name, the date, and the place where it will be displayed or stored so that it may be located when needed. The same information is typed on a catalog card for the office file, where also is kept in alphabetical order by donors all correspondence relating to the donations. In preparing the card, place the accession number in the upper left corner, the name of the object in the top center, and the year of manufacture in the upper right. If feasible a sketch or photo of the item should be attached to the card, which is then filed according to topic. Finally, a donor's card is typed and filed alphabetically. This is necessary in order to locate articles when only the donor's name is known.

In selecting books for the library, choose only those pertaining to the history of the locale. Do not accept books on merit of age or rarity. Books in a small library may be cataloged in the same way as museum accessions. A file of authors' cards is desirable so that researchers may easily determine the scope of the collections.

A program for the collection and preservation of manuscripts will necessarily be based upon conditions of the society. Consider, for instance, the amount of space available and the size of the staff. If a local society is situated near a larger institution where material may be more easily accessible and better cared for, an arrangement may be made whereby the smaller collection can be added to the larger and credited to the local society. If it is believed to be in the best interest of all concerned that a separate collection be maintained, a step-by-step policy of gathering and preserving the manuscripts may be followed. The first step is to canvass the area to determine what material is available. Personal legal documents are of questionable historical value and should be carefully selected. Financial and business records, consisting of personal accounts, ledgers, invoices, daybooks, cashbooks, stock and contract ledgers, receipts, special records, and personal accounts, are valuable in any collection, despite the fact that they are usually bulky and difficult and time consuming to process. Diaries, letters, reminiscences, both oral and written, memoranda books, scrapbooks, sermons, speeches, and minute books should all be included in the manuscript collection.

An accession record should be prepared containing the accession number, donor's name and address, the date of acquisition, a brief description of the material, and any other pertinent information regarding its use. When a catalog number is assigned it should be added to the accession record and placed on every piece in each collection to insure proper refiling.

Miss Lucile Kane, in her pamphlet entitled *Guide for Collectors of Manuscripts*, (1951) proposes the following plan for cataloging small collections: "One workable arrangement is to classify the manuscripts according to the size of the group. For example, small groups of manuscripts or individual pieces that do not in themselves fill up one storage box can be given a letter to distinguish them from the groups that do fill up one or more storage boxes. All the small groups and individual pieces can be called 'Series A.' The first manuscript of this type that comes in can be called 'A1', the second

'A2'. Thus, 'A1' could be a single letter; 'A2' a speech; 'A3' a short autobiography, 'A4' a sheaf of songs in manuscript, 'A5' a report on an interview with an old settler. Each number group will be in a folder by itself, labelled with the number. All five folders can then be put into one storage box which will have a label telling which folders are stored in it. The label for the box just described would read 'A1 - A5.'

"Larger groups of manuscripts occupying one or more boxes can be called 'Series B.' The first group that came into the society would be 'B1.' The first box in the group would be labelled 'B1—Box 1.' The second 'B1—Box 2.' The label on the first volume would read 'B1—Volume 1.' The second group of papers would be called 'B2,' the third 'B3,' the fourth 'B4.' The essential thing is to keep the system simple enough for untrained or self-trained personnel and to be consistent in carrying out to the last detail the system that has been chosen." On the face of the main catalog card place the catalog number, the name of the person or company whose papers they are, the dates covered by the papers, and the number of boxes or volumes. On the reverse side list the categories or subjects related to. Additional cards should be prepared for each subject on the back of the main card and filed alphabetically in drawers.

There are several proven methods of financing a local historical society which may be briefly outlined here. Before any attempt is made to raise funds, plan a worthwhile program and set a definite objective. In other words, have something to sell. The most equitable method of obtaining finances is to apply to your local government for an annual appropriation. If enabling legislation permitting this has not been enacted your legislators should be requested to draw a bill for presentation at the next session. A liberal act is one that would allow county, city, village, and township, as well as school boards, to levy a tax for the support of a local historical society. It is simple to remind members and friends to remember the society in their wills. Much financial assistance may be obtained from families who might agree to furnish a room or even construct a building as a memorial to their ancestors, and the society might be named recipient of memorials upon the death of a member. Trust funds may be established by individuals. If desired, in a case of this kind, the interest may be assigned to the donor during his lifetime. The advantage of this arrangement is that estate and inheritance taxes are avoided.

Foundations, some of which are generous to historical projects, are looking for worthy projects to endow. There are a number of professional fund raisers who will, for a price, conduct a fund raising campaign, but be sure to read the contract carefully and check on the company's reputation or your money may end up in the pockets of the fund raisers. Business and industrial firms are often interested in financing a history of their past and may contribute to other phases in the society's program. Some historical societies add to their income by selling articles duplicated in their collections, but this is permissible only if the items sold had been accepted without restriction. Admission can be charged to special programs, museums, or tours to historic sites. One southern historical society obtains several thousand dollars a year from the bottom of its "Wishing Well." The same society has purchased historic houses and now rents them, thus accomplishing the preservation of the buildings as well as deriving an income from the property.

Interest in history is rapidly increasing throughout the country. Now is the time to take advantage of this upsurge in interest by building creditable societies and increasing membership. Don't sell history short. The dollar of 15 years ago is worth only 40 cents today. If membership dues have not raised accordingly they are worth less than half what they were in 1944. Increased membership at increased dues means a larger budget.

The brief remarks made here will not, of course, solve all the problems encountered by local historical societies. They should, however, be of some value to newly organized groups who are planning their future and to the older local organizations in their struggle for better facilities.

## WRITING HISTORICAL ARTICLES FOR LOCAL NEWSPAPERS

BY LUCILE MORRIS UPTON\*

Not long ago, as I was reading some half-century-old newspapers, I came upon an announcement of a joint meeting of Civil War veterans at a park in our city. That article was followed a few days later by a report of what happened at the meeting, stressing the fact that the veterans had organized an association to try to get a national park at Wilson's Creek Battlefield.

About that same time there also appeared in those newspapers an article signed by A. M. Haswell, a pioneer real estate dealer of our city, whose hobby was local history. He wrote a story told to him by S. H. Boyd, prominent Springfieldian who was an officer in the Federal Army during the Civil War. In it Mr. Boyd described the difficulties in moving the money bags from the bank in Springfield to St. Louis ahead of the Confederate invasion.



Mrs. Lucile Morris Upton

While reading newspapers of this early 1900 period I also came upon an article in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* by Clay Neville, a reporter who frequently wrote feature stories about his native Ozarks. This one related the history of a wealthy Frenchman who buried himself in the hills of Howell County, married an Ozarks hill girl, and had two children who inherited his fortune in France.

Thus I had read a news story about a meeting of an organization concerned with history, a reminiscence written by a local historian

\*Lucile Morris Upton, a native of Dade County, attended Drury College and Southwest Missouri State College in Springfield. She has worked on the *Denver Express* and the *El Paso Times*, and has been employed by the Springfield newspapers almost continually since 1926, either as an active staff member or as columnist.

This is a condensation of the talk given by Mrs. Upton on September 26 at the Society's Annual Meeting.

who wrote merely for the satisfaction of preserving the story, and a historical feature by a man who was paid for his efforts.

In one of these three categories, I think, you will find the newspaper historical writing in which you will be interested. To summarize briefly, you may want to report the activities of your historical society; you may wish to write reminiscences or to preserve historical information just for the pleasure of sharing it with others; or you may want to write for pay.

The simplest of the three types of historical writing for newspapers is to report your society's activities, a task which is extremely important. If you are the publicity chairman for your society, then do feel that yours is a valuable service. By accurate, timely, and interesting reporting you can keep your community informed about what your society is doing. This will enlist new support for your projects and encourage those who already are working on them.

Fortunately, editors are generous in the space they are willing to give historical societies and historical projects. That, I think, is because editors, being concerned with day-to-day happenings, are aware of the importance of the past, which puts today in perspective. If you, as publicity chairman for your historical society, do your work well, I almost can guarantee that you will be given a welcome at the editor's desk.

Your reporting will be primarily for your hometown newspapers, though occasionally you may like to write something about a special historical project for an out-of-town newspaper.

When your historical society is going to have a meeting you should see to it that your newspaper has an advance announcement giving the time and place of the meeting, the name of the speaker, and his subject. Type or write the item legibly and mail or take it to the editor in plenty of time for the edition in which it will be printed. If the newspaper is a weekly, find out what day it goes to press and get your notice there as far ahead of the time as possible. If it is a daily, get your contribution to the editor at least a couple of days ahead of the meeting.

When the meeting is over, write down the important things that happened and get the information to the editor at once. The time at which the article arrives on his desk may govern whether or not he will print it. Newspaper editors don't like stale news. Give all the facts including, of course, the place and date of the meeting. If the speaker makes some good points, quote them. If a member of the society supplies some interesting historical information at the meet-

ing, mention that. Spell all names correctly and get your facts accurately, but don't worry too much about the form of your story. If the editor doesn't like it, he or someone on his staff will rewrite it, provided you have given the necessary information.

If you are writing historical facts or reminiscences just for the pleasure of preserving them, then you have a rewarding hobby. I think everyone should write an autobiography. If your family has no written history, then you should write one. If it does have such a chronicle you should write your own experiences and observations as a sequel to it. Even if this material is only typed or mimeographed it will be a valuable record for your family and, maybe, some day for your community. It is of such stuff that history is made.

Some of that personal material, no doubt, will be suitable for newspaper publication. Most weekly newspapers will welcome what you write about a family or individuals who have helped build the community.

Daily papers frequently have columns whose editors like regional contributions. For almost 35 years the *Springfield News* has had a five-day-a-week column that welcomes historical features about the Ozarks. Originally it was called "The Old Timer" and was edited by Bob Kennedy, whose father founded the *Leader* immediately after the Civil War. When Mr. Kennedy died the column was combined with a poetry and folklore column, written many years by May Kennedy McCord, who quit it to take up work with a St. Louis radio station. The new column was called "The Wastebasket—into which are often tossed things worthwhile" and was edited for several years by Miss Docia Karrell. When she left to work for the Army in Japan, I took over and have conducted it twelve years. It now is called "Over the Ozarks."

In this connection I am thinking of Mary Scott Hair of Hurley. Her grandparents were pioneers of Stone County, and she has lived in the little town of Hurley all her life. Mrs. Hair was a young farm woman who wanted to preserve the history of her community when she began writing short bits for the Springfield column more than 20 years ago. Her little articles on the history of Stone County, Hurley, and her family proved to be interesting to a lot of people. In 1946 the editor of the *Stone County News-Oracle* in Galena persuaded her to write a weekly column for that paper. Two years later the same column began appearing in the *Crane Chronicle*. She also has done considerable writing for the *Taney County Republican*.



Two years ago Mrs. Hair decided Hurley should have a history, so she assembled the newspaper articles she had written about the town, the little Methodist church which her grandfather had started there, the old watermill which burned, and numerous other things. This she mimeographed on about 30 legal size sheets of typing paper and bound together. Some rare old pictures were copied in black and white glossy prints and pasted on three pages. Mrs. Hair published 20 of her homemade histories and gave copies to the Hurley School, the Stone County Library, the State Historical Society of Missouri, and some other organizations. She titled the history "A Little Patch of Ground in Hurley, Missouri." For all time to come this history will be of value to anyone wanting to know about the Hurley community.

Many daily newspapers will pay for well-written historical features. Subjects are almost unlimited. Civil War stories go great at present. An aged minister or doctor is always a good subject for a feature if he recalls some unusual pioneer customs and rare bits of community history. Often churches, a lodge, or a woman's club will have a significant anniversary that is of interest to an editor.

If you want pay for historical articles for newspapers you will have to follow some rules observed by the professionals. Your manuscript must be typed. Use regular letter size typing paper. Double space and write on only one side of the page. Enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for return of the manuscript if the editor doesn't want it. Put your name and address on the first page of your manuscript, and number each page after that, adding your name, the title of the article, or some other identification in case the page gets lost. Address the manuscript to the feature editor of the newspaper. If you want to enclose a brief note to tell him who you are—doctor, lawyer, Indian chief, housewife, teacher, or whatever—that's all right. But make it brief.

Reviewing the three types of historical writing for local newspapers, we discover a different purpose in each.

1. In reporting historical society activities you are trying to interest your community and to encourage members by giving recognition to their work.

2. In writing history as a hobby you aim at interesting readers and getting the facts in print so they won't be lost.

3. In writing for pay you are adopting a commercial viewpoint, though, actually, you probably wouldn't be doing historical writing of any kind if you didn't enjoy doing it and feel it worthwhile.



There are some basic rules you will follow regardless of the type of historical writing you are doing:

First of all, you will want to write so that people will read with enjoyment. History is never dull. Sometimes, however, writers record it in tedious fashion. You should have enthusiasm for your subject, and this should show in the completeness with which you assemble the facts and the vividness with which you relate them.

If it is difficult for you to organize your article, consider what you would want in it if you were writing the same information to a friend in a letter. You would want to include enough explanation and background so it could be understood, but you wouldn't use a lot of formal, pompous words.

Probably the greatest basic rule, whether you write as a reporter for your organization or do articles and feature stories either as a hobby or for pay, is that you must be accurate. Never can too much emphasis be placed on that. No one but those who have written history can tell you how easily mistakes are made. Don't take a statement for gospel fact just because it was published in an old newspaper. Do try to check it if possible. Don't trust memories for your historical facts—not anyone's memory, including your own. If someone you are interviewing gives you a date, try to check it before writing. If he tells you some facts you can not substantiate by any authority, then write the statement as a direct quote from him. That will lessen your own obligation. Be sure names of people and places are spelled correctly. Be exacting in dates.

You may think that the historical material you write for newspapers is of minimum importance because the paper will be used to light a fire or wrap garbage tomorrow. That's not true. Researchers years from now may read some old scrapbook or study the newspaper files that contain your article for, believe me, the historical material you write for newspapers is not transitory.

If you want your name to be recalled in years to come, there are few places you can write it more effectively than as a by-line for history. And that includes historical articles in our local Missouri newspapers.

## MAKING A MISSOURI HISTORICAL CENTER OF INTERNATIONAL FAME

BY JOHN A. WINKLER\*

Hannibal actually became a tourist attraction of international fame 120 years ago, in 1839, when four-year-old Sam Clemens moved there with his family. Nobody, of course, realized it then. Only a few realized it after he had become a renowned author with his works translated into practically every written language of today.



John A. Winkler

What is the attraction of Hannibal? Just this: It is the St. Petersburg of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, and other towns, their location changed to other places on the Mississippi River, mostly, but sometimes in far-off and exotic places. For instance, it is Eseldorf of *The Mysterious Stranger*, Hadleyburg of *The Man Who Corrupted Hadleyburg*, Dawson's Landing of *Pudd'nhead Wilson*. In the 14 years of his life in Hannibal, Mark Twain was able, without even realizing it himself, to

collect a multitude of characters to be used in writings and lectures, ranging from his playmates to adults who probably never even knew he existed except as one of the Clemens children. They made his reputation: He used them humorously, romantically, as good friends, as villains, as hypocrites, as pompous stuffed shirts—and he used the whole atmosphere and life and activity (or lack of it!) of the village that was then Hannibal. I have seen an unpublished reference work that he compiled called "Villagers of 1845" that drew

\*John A. Winkler, a native of Hannibal, relived as a child many of the experiences of Tom Sawyer and became an avid reader of Mark Twain. He has for nearly 15 years been president of the Mark Twain Board, and he now owns the Becky Thatcher house.

This is a condensation of Mr. Winkler's talk of September 26 at the Annual Meeting of The State Historical Society.

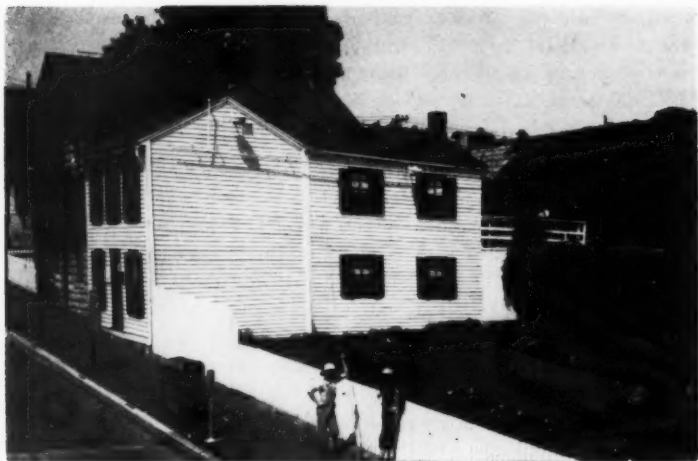
word portraits of Hannibal residents of his time, and this was written many years after he left Hannibal. He once said, while in India on his trip around the world, "All of the me that was me came from a Missouri town on the other side of the globe." That was Hannibal.

What is essential for a tourist attraction of worldwide fame? *Authenticity*. You can't promote a phony and have your fame and your good name last.

In 1912 the first step was taken toward permanently preserving the Mark Twain sites in Hannibal, when George A. Mahan, his wife, Ida, and son, Dulany, bought and presented to the city the house that John Marshall Clemens, Mark Twain's father, built in 1844. This was indeed the house where Tom Sawyer lived. A proviso in the gift stated that if admission were charged to the house the property would revert to Mr. Mahan's heirs. This was an effective bar to over-commercialization. At the same time, let it be said to the eternal credit of the citizens of Hannibal and the successive city governments, there has always been vigorous support of the Mark Twain tradition in Hannibal, a distinct pride in the status of the home, a quiet satisfaction in being able to say, as it were, "There. You can look at it, go through it, tread the floors that Tom Sawyer trod and touch the places that he touched—and it costs you nothing except your time and shoeleather. *We support it.*"

In 1913 the State erected a fine bronze statue of Mark Twain in Riverview Park, 250 acres of native shrubs, trees, and flowers, which had been given to the city by the late Wilson Pettibone. The statue looks out over the river, and from this spot a person may see the place on the Illinois shore where Huck's pap kept him captive, Jackson's Island, where Huck and Jim hid, and where Tom, Huck, and Joe Harper played pirate.

In 1926 Mr. and Mrs. George Mahan and Dulany gave a bronze statue of Tom and Huck to the city. The sculptor was the same one who did Mark Twain, Frederick Hibbard. The statue is located at the foot of Cardiff Hill, the hill described in Tom Sawyer as "Dreamy, reposeful, and inviting." Of course it was, seen from a schoolroom window! The statue is unique because it is of fictional characters. Fred Bryan of the Hannibal Garden Club has been superintending the planting around the statue and has made a very beautiful background. He spent a couple thousand dollars of our contribution money and has created a real beauty spot, getting nothing himself but the satisfaction of seeing his handiwork.

*Massie—Mo. Res. Div.***Mark Twain Boyhood Home and Formal Garden**

About the time the statue was erected, Mr. Mahan had aluminum markers put at all of the Mark Twain historic spots in Hannibal. This, of course, is of great help to travelers who are trying to locate the places they have read about.

The centennial year was 1935 (Mark was born on November 30, 1835), and for Hannibal it was a period of year-long celebration. The Mark Twain Commission, composed of a long list of Hannibal's community-minded citizens, was formed and had many duties during that year. There were dedication ceremonies of the Mark Twain Zephyr, first of the Burlington Zephyrs, with the cars named "Becky Thatcher," "Tom Sawyer," and "Huckleberry Finn"—the engine, of course, was named "Injun Joe." Nina Gabrilowitsch, Twain's only grandchild, presided at this event. There was a great pageant. On the actual birthday a banquet and dedication ceremonies were held at the Mark Twain home. Madame Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, Mark Twain's daughter, was the principal speaker. Now the publicity really got rolling. It had taken only a call from Frank Russell, secretary of our Chamber of Commerce, and the Columbia Broadcasting System eagerly agreed to broadcast the proceedings on their nationwide network. The museum was begun in temporary quarters, and there was an amazing flood of

things given and loaned for display. Madame Gabrilowitsch gave many articles connected with her father and her family, among them photographs, his Oxford gown and cap, pipe, and other clothing and personal mementos. The descendants of his boyhood playmates gave and loaned many interesting pieces; among them were articles belonging to Laura Hawkins Frazer, who was Becky Thatcher in the Tom Sawyer book, given by her son, Judge L. E. Frazer. At the end of 1935 it was decided that the museum should not be abandoned, so Louis Huegel, Dave Griffeth, Milton Knighton, and Frank Russell began a campaign to make it permanent. This culminated in the building of the new stone museum, financed by public subscription, which was officially opened to the public in 1937. Cora Sue Collins, who played Amy Lawrence in the Selznick movie, *Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, and Victor Jory, who played Injun Joe, attended the opening.

Now, getting back to the idea of promoting international fame for Hannibal, there is one person who stands out above all, Frank Russell, the longtime secretary of our Chamber of Commerce. Frank is one of those rare persons who can combine a reverence for his subject, *if it is worthy of that reverence*, with a flair for promotion for publicity purposes. Frank has always believed that Mark Twain is as great an asset to our town as could be found anywhere. I believe this too and am anxious to use Mark Twain because, if he used Hannibal, why should Hannibal not use him? I believe that if that wonderful guy were alive today he would approve, sometimes with a chuckle, sometimes with a lump in his throat, of what we're doing. And there is one thing which we could not doubt: that he would have some very original comments to make about the whole thing.

Mark Twain visited Hannibal during a steamboat trip that was preparation for *Life On the Mississippi*. He walked up on Holliday's Hill, which he called "Cardiff Hill" in *Tom Sawyer*, and he looked out over the town and remarked on places where the acquaintances of his childhood have lived. "Many of them," he mused, "are now in heaven. Some, I trust, have gone to the other place." He also remarked that the women who were his playmates had aged much more than the men. "These were good women," he said. "It is very wearing to be good."

Incidentally, in 1935 a lighthouse dedicated to undimmed youth was placed on the top of Holliday's Hill where Mrs. Holliday, the

the prototype of the Widow Douglas, used to live. President Roosevelt pressed a golden key in Washington to give this lighthouse its first light.

In 1937 the most important bit of actual historic restoration thus far undertaken in Hannibal was completed. This was the furnishing and redoing of the entire interior and repairing of the exterior of the boyhood home. Hannibal is fortunate in having a man who is an expert antiquarian, Charles Walker. He did the interior job for \$600. Now a member of the Mark Twain Board, he told me recently that many of the furnishings which he put in are worth 20 times as much today, in dollar value, as they were then. He got everything from Hannibal and vicinity, and all is of the right period. It is very important in restorations to have furnishings of the right period; older things might be all right, but not newer! In this case the period was, roughly, 1825 to 1855. Charlie knew what he was doing, and as a consequence he and the town in general receive many fine compliments from persons familiar with the period.

In 1936 the Mark Twain Home Board was created by ordinance. There are six members; it is bipartisan, and everyone serves without pay. It has in its charge all of the Mark Twain sites and buildings owned by the city. With the museum being built, the boyhood home restored, a lighthouse, statue, markers, and other possible historic restoration in the offing, it was recognized that a specialized group was needed to direct such activities. The first president was Morris Anderson, an attorney, who sometimes went on tour with the Redpath Chautauqua circuit giving fiery, rousing addresses, and who did a wonderful job in planning and arranging exhibits in the museum. I might mention that The State Historical Society owns one of the museum exhibits, Mark Twain's orchestrelle, a sort of organ that uses player piano rolls and has to be pumped by foot. It has reeds, not pipes, weighs about a ton, and had to be brought into the museum and the wall built behind it, as it would not go through any of the doors.

When Mr. Anderson died very suddenly about 14 years ago, I was tapped to be a member of the Board and at the first meeting was elected president. Now that shows you the importance of research, because I was told that it was the Mark Twain Municipal Board and that I was chairman. A good many years passed before I got a copy of the ordinance and found that it was the Mark Twain Home Board and that I was president!

George Mahan died in 1936. Dulany Mahan, his son, carried on and, without letting anyone else know what he was doing, had Milton Knighton, a member of the Board, buy a fire control sprinkler system for the boyhood home and the museum and paid for it.

Dulany Mahan died in 1940, and the next year Mrs. Dulany Mahan, her son, Dulany, and her daughters, Mary Marshall and Ida Estelle, bought the property on the east side of the boyhood home on Hill Street, running down to Main Street, and after razing some houses that had no historical value built a lovely garden as a memorial to Dulany Mahan. This was not only a real beauty spot, but it gave the city title to almost all the property owned by John Marshall Clemens before he went bankrupt. Later on the Board decided that we should acquire the property on the west side of the museum up to "Dead Man's Alley," raze the rickety old house that was there, and landscape that area. This we did, using contributions given of their own free will by visitors to the home and museum and going in hock to the bank, not officially, but individually. To my surprise and pleasure I found from the abstract that the lot had belonged to Mr. Clemens. So now the city has title to all of the property that Mark Twain's father ever owned in Hannibal.

World War II came along, and you know what that did to tourist travel. Still, even in the worst year there were 6,000 visitors, nothing to compare with the more than 50,000 who had come during each year starting with the centennial year, but enough to indicate a real interest.

In 1943 Warner Brothers movie company bought John Marshall Clemens' law office and gave it to the city in return for assistance given to the company during the filming of *The Adventures of Mark Twain*. It was good publicity for Warner's and for Hannibal, so all hands were satisfied. I might mention that Frank Russell was the one who had the inspiration for the deal, and the story of his dealings with the persons who owned the place, who were heavily interested in the red-light district, who had in fact used the old office as one of



Massie—Mo. Res. Div.

The Becky Thatcher House



their outposts, and who had seen their investments drop heavily on the market by reason of a drive by the police to close them up, is a rare one. They tried to use Frank as a lever to get the police to let up on them so they could go back into business. Some mildly hilarious situations developed, as you may well imagine.

I went into the book business across the street from the museum and boyhood home because there was no place in the vicinity where a book could be purchased, and here we were, maintaining a memorial to a great author on the very spot from where he drew his greatest inspirations.

I planned to handle a few high class, handmade articles which might be described as souvenirs, but not necessarily so. Well, I found out what the public wants—everyone wanted something to carry away with them to remind them of the place, a trinket in most cases, something better in a few cases. Of course I have sold many, many books too. Three or four years ago I heard a very cultured woman who was in charge of Woodlawn, operated by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and who had gone through the same thing as I had, sum it up very neatly in this way: "The American public," she said, "does not feel that it has had an experience until it has bought something." That's something for you folks to think of!

Hannibal has been visited by a great number of photographers and writers in search of differing inspirations for their work, by representatives of *Look*, *National Geographic*, *Holiday*, *Wide-Wide World*, and the Columbia Broadcasting System, by authors, and by journalists from the staffs of major newspapers, trade journals, house organs, and small magazines.

We are the recipients of more free publicity than we could have bought for millions of dollars. And did we ask for any of it? Not a line or word since 1935. They came to us, which is the difference between having something real and something phony, as I said before. These people who come can distinguish between something that is worthwhile and something that is not. If you have something that has worldwide appeal, treat it with the proper respect and reverence, and do your research before your restoration, they will come to you.

As I have tried to convey, we do not have anything static in our attitude towards restoration. We are willing to take on anything that we think we can handle. Once you get something *started* you've got to go ahead somehow. John Clemens' law office is a case in



point. The building, already owned by the city, stood on an alley corner down on Bird Street, just a block from the river. High water had invaded it a few times; it had never been restored for internal viewing; and it was a decaying wreck, ready to fall into the alley at any moment, or so it looked. In 1954 we decided something had to be done, but what? Well, we decided to move the building piecemeal and rebuild it. To do this we would need money. So the members of the Board went in hock to the good old bank again, Mrs. Mahan, continuing her benefactions, gave us a lot she owned on Hill Street across from the memorial garden. The city officials made a deal with a fellow who would repair the building next to the law office, one that was nearly wrecked by the pulling of the old building, in return for which he received the lot on which the law office had stood. We got a contractor who knocked down a building on the lot on Hill Street and rebuilt the law office on the spot. We replaced the cement sidewalk with bricks laid in the old style, Mr. Walker went to work on the restoration of the interior, and by the summer of 1956 it was finished.

The custodians of the museum could open and close it and keep a watch on it from their living quarters over the museum on Hill Street. So we had another attraction. Now we have a coin machine in there—you drop in a dime, and Hal Holbrook, the famous Mark Twain impersonator of "Mark Twain Tonight," as friendly and helpful a person as you'd want to meet, tells the story of one of little Sam Clemens' nocturnal adventures when he slept in the law office after having played hookey and discovered in the middle of the night that he was keeping company with a murdered man. He went out the window and took the sash with him, "Not," he said, "That I had any use for the sash, but it was handier to take it than it was to leave it." The coin box proceeds are used for more restoration, or to buy first editions, or anything we need that the city does not, and should not, furnish.



*Courtesy Hannibal Courier-Post,  
O. F. Howell Photo*

**Law Office of Mark Twain's Father**

The city council budgets the museum and home for a certain amount each year. This year it is \$5,500, which pays salaries for the two custodians and a part-time employee. Heat, light, and water are furnished for the museum, home, garden, and the custodian's living quarters. The budget helps defer the cost of taking care of the memorial garden, and there's usually enough left over to pay for a coat of paint on the home, museum, and fence each year.

We are at present engaged in our biggest restoration so far, the Pilaster House, a large wooden frame building on the corner of Main and Hill Streets. You couldn't guess how we acquired it! Mrs. Dulany Mahan gave it to us. It is important because the Clemens family lived there for some time after John Marshall Clemens went bankrupt and lost all the property on the other side of Hill Street. He died there in 1847 of pneumonia. The pathetic deathbed scene is familiar to all readers of Mark Twain biography. Little Sam saw a man, the victim of Hannibal's first premeditated murder, die on the floor of the drugstore that was downstairs. Years later he used the episode as inspiration for a scene in *Huckleberry Finn*. The house, with simulated columns of wood, is the only Greek revival building in Hannibal and was built in Cincinnati or thereabouts and brought piecemeal to Hannibal. It was erected between 1839 and 1843; we cannot fix the date exactly.

The Pilaster House is, when restored, to have a drug store of the 1845 vintage, a doctor's office, and a kitchen downstairs, and upstairs are to be living quarters. All this is to be free and for exhibit only. We have the drug store and the kitchen well on the way to completion. Charles Walker again is in charge of the restoration and as usual is doing a very fine, correct, and beautiful job. We have spent two years acquiring articles for the restoration and are not done yet. Harvey Scott, a Hannibal druggist whose store is more than 100 years old, has given us some very rare things, wonderful stuff, some of which may have been in Dr. Grant's original drug store in the Pilaster House. We



Courtesy Hannibal Courier-Post,  
O. F. Howell Photo

#### House of the Pilasters

are in hock for the third time to the good old bank, and we haven't yet dared worry about maintenance, *the great bugaboo of restorations*.

Now in regard to our international fame, we have had many hundreds of visitors from foreign countries. Within recent months I have entertained and guided Japan's most popular author, who calls himself Ashihei Hino, and his interpreter, the Reverend Robert Kamide, both of them very interesting personalities and deeply interested in Mark Twain and his works. From Korea have come two prominent educators, editors, and writers, Chang-Soo Sul and Hyung Jun, and their interpreter, Daniel S. Juhn. All of these very literate people said they liked Hannibal better than any of the places they had been. They were on United States State Department sponsored trips, and it was at their own request that they saw the place that gave Mark Twain his inspiration. In the museum we have Mark Twain stories in Russian (he's tremendously popular with them), Spanish, Italian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Polish, Finnish, Swedish, Japanese, and Arabic.

An English author, after traveling in the United States and seeing our historic places, wrote that there was only one time when he had "That feeling that is too deep for tears," and that was when he stood in Hannibal on the banks of the Mississippi. Hannibal's appeal is rather surprising to me at times, until I pick up a copy of *Tom Sawyer* or *Huckleberry Finn*, and then it comes over me again. When I wrote Daniel O'Flaherty, author of *General Jo Shelby, Undefeated Rebel*, to congratulate him on his excellent book, he replied that I was living in the most romantic spot in the United States.

Now of course not everyone who comes to Hannibal knows all about Mark Twain. Many are merely curiosity seekers. Nevertheless, I believe that most are drawn by the appeal of the great author. There were 172,000 visitors last year, and 1959 should equal or surpass that. This summer we had our two millionth visitor since 1935. The second million came since 1952.

Mark Twain's legacy to a loving world was laughter, adventure, and romance, as well as keen philosophy and a hatred of sham. To Hannibal in particular he bequeathed the spirit that makes a board fence a shrine, and old window sash something to remember, and a straw hat a symbol of youth down the mightiest of rivers.

## HOW TO WRITE AND PRODUCE A HISTORICAL PAGEANT

BY ANNA HESSE\*

To write a pageant you must have an interest in people, people who lived and laughed and loved as we do, and an interest in history, not only the staid and dry history of dates and places but in the human incidents connected with these dates and places.

You cannot sit down and manufacture a pageant in 30 minutes. It must grow. First, pick your topic and start gathering material.



Mrs. Anna Hesse

This requires much research. Put all your information, ideas, and thoughts on paper. Collect more material than you could ever use. Think of the topic during odd moments, brood over it, sleep over it, dream over it. And be sure to put down on paper all thoughts and illustrations that come to you, and keep looking for more. Ideas will come while you are dressing, when you are driving downtown, while you are preparing dinner. If you have a good thought in the middle of the night get up and write it down. By morning you may have forgotten it.

Check and verify every item.

This means painstaking research, to be sure, but what of it—a

pageant is to inform, instruct, and entertain your fellow citizens. In writing a pageant you are setting yourself up as an authority, and you had just better be right!

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\*Mrs. Anna Hesse, a native of Hermann, is the author of centennial pageants given at Columbia and Freeburg, Illinois, and of eight Maifest pageants depicting various phases of Hermann history.

This is a condensation of the talk given by Mrs. Hesse at the Society's Annual Meeting, September 25, prior to the presentation of excerpts from the 1959 Maifest pageant.

Having gathered all the information, the various ideas, and illustrations, and placed them on scraps of paper, play solitaire with them; toss them into a series of related piles. These piles ought to represent, approximately, the main points of the pageant. Subdivide the piles into smaller lots. No sane man would start to build a house without some sort of plan; no pageant can be written without an outline. The piles of paper can represent the scenes and acts.

Old letters are an important source of information for writing pageants. They give that added human touch and special interest. The pageant, "Gold is Where You Find It," given in 1958 in Hermann, was, except for the general history, taken entirely from letters written by a 49'er in California to his mother back home in Missouri. These letters brought to life the drama of gold seeking: standing in water, knee deep, day after day, panning for gold; finding only an occasional nugget while perhaps some lucky neighbor struck it rich a few hundred yards up or down the stream; returning, ill and 16 dollars poorer than when he left for California, to find the gold of friendship and neighborliness right here in Missouri. The aged mother reading these letters while sitting in a rocking chair by an old fashioned lamp, brought vividly to our minds the sorrow and happiness of this page of American history. Local history is sometimes hard to find except in letters like these or in stories handed down from generation to generation.

Music plays an important part in producing a pageant. Selecting musical numbers which fit the mood and the times is a challenge to the musical director.

Picking the cast is much easier when you know the people and know that they have a genuine interest in the production. The director must be very tactful in checking on authentic costumes and being sure that the cast understands the pageant. Two weeks of intensive practice is better than many weeks of half-hearted work.

Why have a pageant rather than a play? A pageant illustrates the story to our visual-minded people. The narration, done by one person at the microphone, presents the story without mumbled words and forgotten lines.

In producing a pageant you depend very much on your stage crew, the group which must keep things moving behind the curtain. And you are very lucky if you have help that can be used anywhere in case of emergency. Things back stage do not always go smoothly, and there are a lot of happenings which are not apparent to the audience.

In Hermann the dedicated people from four to 80 treasure the opportunity to work without monetary compensation to produce the kind of entertainment which they hope will bring pleasure to the people who come to see it. Some of the actors serve also as prop men, a very necessary but hardly a glamorous job. While some are emoting others are building stage scenery or sewing costumes. And finally, whether you are toting props or taking curtain calls, show time is an exhilarating time. None wish to make a career of acting, but that does not alter their desire to do a top notch job. People who work for nothing are often considered to lack the professional touch regardless of their ability. Come and see, and you be the judge.

## ACTIVITIES AND PLANS OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

COMPILED BY DONALD H. WELSH\*

Thirty historical organizations were represented at the Annual Meeting of The State Historical Society held in Columbia on September 25-26, and members of each were asked to prepare for the *Review* a brief report of their society's accomplishments of the past year and plans for the future. Space limitations have necessitated a severe abridgement of these reports, but it is hoped that each society may derive new ideas for future activities from reading of the work and plans of others. Many of the accomplishments and meetings have been reported more fully in past issues of the *Review*.

### **Anderson House and Lexington Battlefield Foundation, by Colonel Lester B. Wikoff, President**

In 1955 the Lafayette County Court set up the Anderson House and Lexington Battlefield Foundation, a corporation of eleven men whose objective was to restore the Anderson house and the battlefield. Since then the property has been surveyed, the grounds cleared, period furniture secured through gifts, an architect hired, and a comprehensive plan worked out. A year ago the Foundation convinced the State Park Board that the property was a valuable holding, and the Board took it over. It is now in their hands, and with the help of the original Foundation major work is expected soon.

### **Audrain County Historical Society, by Robert S. Green, President**

The activities of the society for the past year have consisted entirely of the renovation and remodeling of the antebellum James Evans Ross house which will be used as a museum. Although not yet officially open to the public, since September 1 the house has been available for meetings of local organizations. Now that the society has quarters in which to operate it hopes to complete systems for classifying and accounting for exhibits as they are received, and the museum will soon have a formal opening.

### **Boonslick Historical Society, by Judge Roy D. Williams**

The society's project for the coming year is that every member shall join The State Historical Society of Missouri as a tribute to Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker.

\*Donald H. Welsh received his M.A. from the University of Montana and his Ph.D. from the University of Missouri. He is now assistant editor of the *Missouri Historical Review*.

**Cape Girardeau County Historical Society, by Dr. Earl A. Collins, President**

The society holds four meetings annually, the spring meeting being a banquet with an outstanding historian for speaker. At each meeting papers are presented on a phase of the county's history, and these papers are preserved in the society's records. All newspaper clippings, books, pamphlets, and brochures written about the county are filed in the society's archives for preservation. Plans are now in progress for marking the Burfordville covered bridge, and the society is discussing the possibility of a museum, but the chief concern is in interesting the people of the county in local history.

**Clay County Historical Society, by Russell V. Dye, President**

The society has found its most useful service in providing regular reminders to the county on matters of local history. The group has discussed the selection and preservation of appropriate historic sites.

**Cole County Historical Society, by Mrs. Gertrude Nelson**

During the past year approximately 2,000 persons visited the society's museum. Increased admissions combined with an increase in both membership and dues have provided funds for the increasing costs of upkeep of society property. The society served as host for the history seminar held on May 1. Valuable acquisitions have been added to both the museum and the reference library. The society has furnished speakers for groups assembling in Jefferson City and has provided a meeting place for some small groups. The main project at present is the completion of the Children's Room and the redecoration of the drawing room.

**Florissant Historical Society, by Mrs. Leslie Davison, President**

This society, chartered in July, 1958, has already acquired 625 members and opened a museum which attracts 40 visitors each day it is open. It has begun publication of a quarterly and has sponsored a tea and tour of Casa Alvarez, a garden party at Hazelwood, and a tour of interesting sites in Florissant Valley. Plans for the coming year include close cooperation with the Friends of Old St. Ferdinand in the restoration of "the oldest Catholic Church building in Missouri."

**Friends of Arrow Rock, by Mrs. David F. Eads, President**

This group, formed in June, 1959, now has over 300 members and has adopted constitution, bylaws, motto, and symbol. It has



published a descriptive brochure and begun a membership drive. The prime objective of the group is "the preservation of the little village of Arrow Rock as it was when it was the cross-road of travel on the Missouri River and the Santa Fe Trail."

**Grand River Historical Society and Museum, by George W. Somerville, President**

The society holds four regular meetings annually and sponsors window displays of antiques in cooperation with the local merchants. It has ambitions to own and support a museum. Plans for the future include full cooperation with the State society, an increase in museum funds, participation in the Civil War Centennial, and an effort to interest the young people and to get the older people to read and study Missouri history as a hobby.

**Green County Historical Society, by Dr. H. Lee Hoover, President**

This society publishes a monthly "Bulletin" which serves as a newsletter and medium for the dissemination of historical information; a broadened publication policy is being studied. The society has supported in all ways the movement to create a national park including Wilson's Creek Battlefield. Archives have been established in the Springfield Public Library, with many additions during the year. Artifacts are displayed in the Springfield Art Museum. The society erected a Butterfield Overland Mail route marker near Springfield's north limits and has taken steps to promote a monument to John Smith Phelps. The society will continue to collect, preserve, and disseminate historical information for the greater appreciation of the historic heritage by the people of the region.

**Historic Hermann, Incorporated, by Mrs. Anna Hesse**

In the past year Historic Hermann again sponsored the annual Maifest, which takes place on the third week end in May. Among the attractions were some of the old buildings and historic sites, and visitors also enjoyed the pageant, "On Flows the River," with proceeds going for restoration of the Gentner House, which is open without charge to the public. Plans for 1960 include another Maifest with the presentation of a new pageant, "The Life of Schnitzelfritz, Fact or Fable."

**Jackson County Historical Society, by Edward C. Wright, Jr.**

This newly reorganized group has in two years under President W. Howard Adams reached a membership of 2,000 and has set up

an active committee organization which is developing a program in line with the society's objectives. The society has made many valuable acquisitions in the form of documents and records of old families and businesses in the county and tape recordings from elderly residents. The outstanding achievement is the acquisition and restoration of the old Jackson County jail, which now serves as a museum and society headquarters. The group plans to continue its program for the preservation of the significant and colorful historic background of Jackson County.

**Jasper County Historical Society, by Miss Jessie Stemmons, President**

The society has begun to list early cemeteries of historical interest, to start a file of "Jasper County firsts," and to substitute fact for legend in local history. It plans to continue listing cemeteries and the burial places of noted persons, to place markers at Sarcoxie and at the site of Freedom Baptist Church, and to establish a museum in Cartersville in a house given to the organization.

**Johnson County Historical Society, by Mrs. John E. Lee, Vice President**

This group issued its second printed *Bulletin* in August and has arranged a continuing display of articles and heirlooms in a "museum window." A major project is the attempt to secure histories of all families who have lived in the county from pioneer days to the present. One member, Everett Scott, has prepared maps and done serious research on Indian trails in the county. The society is gathering previously unrecorded pioneer and Civil War stories through working with the school children. The society has regular meetings, and a committee cooperates in the Missouri Historical Sites Survey.

**Mark Twain Research Foundation, by Burney L. Fishback, Vice President**

The Foundation and other Mark Twain enthusiasts have worked hard to secure a suitable memorial for Mark Twain in the State park near his birthplace. This was accomplished when the General Assembly appropriated \$190,000 for the construction of the Mark Twain Birthplace Memorial Shrine which is now nearing completion and for which a dedication service is planned for early June, 1960.

**Phelps County Historical Society, by Dr. Clair V. Mann, Secretary**

The society has continued to collect and bind all county newspapers. It initiated and spearheaded the movement to vote bonds for a new county court house, and the society and its historian pre-

pared most of the study commission reports and the campaign literature. The chief activities for next year will be planning for the Civil War Centennial and continuing to work on the court house issue.

**Pike County Historical Society, by Mrs. Robert L. Motley, President**

The society holds regular meetings with guest speakers and is engaged in a program of marking historical sites in the county. It has erected markers at three early college sites and, as its present project, is marking significant church sites.

**Pony Express Stables and Museum, by Roy E. Coy, Director**

Much work has been done on the building in preparation for the celebration of the Pony Express Centennial and in order to make it a place of historic interest.

**St. Clair County Historical Society, by Ralph P. Johnson, President**

This group, only six months old, has held two interesting meetings on the early history of the county and expects to continue on this theme during the coming year.

**Saint Joseph Historical Society, by Bartlett Boder, President**

The society has acquired the tombstone of Michel Robidoux, youngest brother of the founder of St. Joseph, and has aided the city in choosing a name for the city cemetery. It also has a committee working on historical sites. The society is working with the Chamber of Commerce on the coming Pony Express Centennial celebration and has adopted April 3 as the observance date.

**Saline County Historical Society, by Allen B. Soper, Jr., President**

This group's activities of the last year have centered around two important developments, one at Van Meter State Park and the other at Arrow Rock, both of which will be featured in plans for 1960. The interest in the former is chiefly archaeological, while at the latter the society is pledged to assist the Friends of Arrow Rock in every way possible toward their objective of restoring and preserving the historic town. The society has given the county, for a permanent niche in the lobby of the court house, a copy of a self portrait of George Caleb Bingham which it had, in turn, received from Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Barnhill.

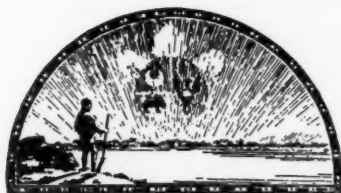
**Washington Museum Society, by Mrs. Fred Mauntel, President**

This society, organized in January, 1959, meets monthly. In May it joined the Chamber of Commerce to sponsor the celebration

of Lucinda Owens Day, Washington's 120th anniversary, and the dedication of the Washington historical highway marker. The society sponsored a booth with museum exhibits at the four-day Town and Country Fair and has assumed local responsibility for the historic sites survey. It has staged one tour of local historic sites and is planning others. The curator, Ralph Gregory, contributes informative articles weekly to the local newspapers.

**Wilson's Creek Battlefield Foundation, by Dr. L. E. Meador, President**

The Foundation is sponsoring a bill now pending before Congress to make the battlefield a National Park. It has strong hopes that the bill will pass and that the park can be dedicated on August 10, 1961.



## VIGNETTES OF FAMOUS MISSOURIANS

BY DOROTHY J. CALDWELL\*

The Missourian who was the father of the United States Army machine gun method of warfare, the statesman who was named "Father of the University of Missouri," and the blind Missouri Negro who gained international fame as a concert pianist are the subjects of the following sketches. These biographies were released to newspapers of the State in October, November, and December under the title, "This Week in Missouri History."

References accompany each sketch for those who wish additional information.

### THIS MISSOURIAN WAS THE FATHER OF THE U. S. ARMY MACHINE GUN METHOD OF WARFARE

*Released October 1, 1959*

As a young lieutenant in the United States Army, he demonstrated the value of machine guns in combat during the Spanish American War; after the war he organized the first machine gun detachment in the United States; and he established the first machine gun school in France during War War I. Who was he?

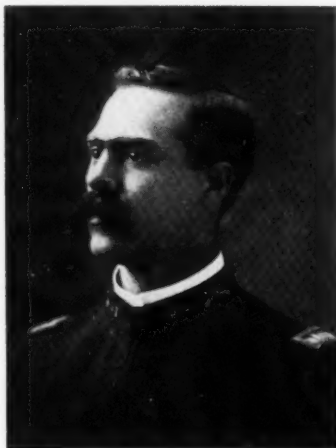
*What was his background?*

He was born at Tipton, Missouri, on September 19, 1866. With a partner, he founded the *Calhoun Gleaner* in Henry County, Missouri, in 1889 but discontinued the newspaper after a year. He then secured an appointment to West Point, where he graduated in 1892. After graduation he married Miss Ida Burr of Sedalia, Missouri. Early in his military career he studied law, and he was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1896.

\*Dorothy J. Caldwell, B.S., Northeast Missouri State Teachers College; B.F.A., B.J., and M.A., University of Missouri; now director of research for survey of historical sites in Missouri at The State Historical Society of Missouri.

*How did he first win fame for the use of machine guns?*

In the Santiago campaign in Cuba during the Spanish American War his superior officers reluctantly permitted him to carry out his proposal to use Gatling guns, forerunners of the Army's machine guns, which at that time were regarded as unsuitable for combat. With a detail of four Gatling guns and some 40 men he blazed the way for the attack which swept the Spaniards from San Juan Hill. He was credited by Theodore Roosevelt, a commander of the Rough Riders in the campaign, with playing a strategic role in American victory. He acquired the nickname, "Gatling Gun," by which he was known throughout his lifetime. His superb showing won him the assignment to organize the Army's first machine gun detachment in 1903.



*Parker, Gatling Gun Detachment*

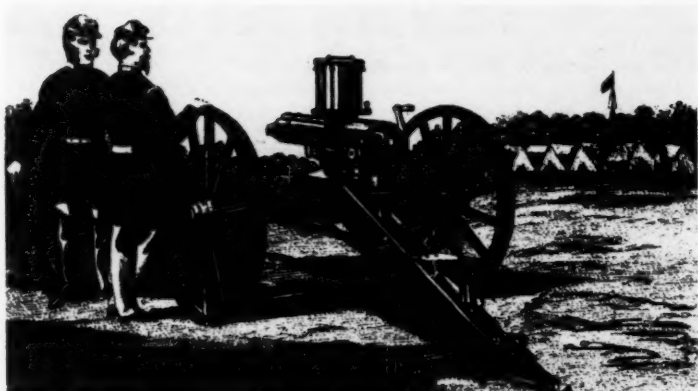
**He Organized the First Machine Gun Detachment in the United States**

*What were his other activities after the war?*

He helped to organize a system for the administration of justice in the Philippines and, as adviser to the governor of Matanzas Province in the second Cuban intervention, 1906-1909, he aided in the initiation of public works projects which resulted in the construction of a great military highway across Cuba. From 1910 to 1914 he was detailed commandant of the military department of Kemper Military School, Boonville, Missouri, by the War Department. His plans for the military education of youth won him the gold medal of the Military Service Institution in 1912.

*What were his contributions as an author?*

His books, *Gatlings at Santiago* and *Tactical Uses and Organization of Machine Guns in the Field*, published in 1898, brought him recognition as an international authority on machine guns. His



*Reproduced by permission from Guns and Shooting, a bibliography by Ray Riling*

### **The Gatling Gun**

*Trained Citizen Soldier*, published in 1915, initiated the idea of vocational training in the Army for peacetime civilian occupations. He was the author of the slogan, "Use the army in peace to prepare for peace."

*What part did he play in World War I?*

In 1917 he went to France as a machine gun expert on General John J. Pershing's staff. There he organized weapons schools, commanded the American garrison in Paris from January to June, 1919, and established vocational training among the American troops. He advanced to the rank of colonel, won the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Croix de Guerre, and several other lesser decorations. He was wounded three times.

*What was his later career?*

He served as commander of Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, in 1922 and the following year as director of recruiting in the Seventh Corps Area. He retired in 1924 after 35 years of Army service. His death occurred in Reno, Nevada, on October 13, 1942.

*What was his name?*

Brigadier General John Henry Parker.

[References: Theodore Roosevelt, *The Rough Riders and Men of Action* (New York, 1926), 87, 114; Walter B. Stevens, *Centennial History of Missouri*, (St. Louis, 1921), 475-79; *Missouri Historical Review*, XXXVII (January 1943), 243; *Kansas City Star*, January 14, 1915; *St. Joseph Gazette*, March 9, 1924; *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, October 14, 1942.]

### THIS MISSOURI STATESMAN WAS NAMED THE "FATHER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI"

Released November 5, 1959

This Missouri legislator and Congressman, one of the largest subscribers for the location of the State University in Columbia and for more than 30 years the author and chief advocate of every bill introduced in the Missouri Legislature for the maintenance and advancement of the University, was unanimously named "Father of the University of Missouri" by the Board of Curators in 1872. Who was he?



Mural by G. Melchers in Gov. Reception Room, Mo. St. Capitol

**"The Father of the University of Missouri"**

#### *What was his background?*

The son of a prominent physician, he was born on April 19, 1812, in Richmond, Kentucky. After graduation in 1830 from Indiana University he spent a year on his father's farm in Boone County, Missouri. He studied law and graduated in 1834 from Transylvania Law School, Lexington, Kentucky, and began law practice in Columbia, Missouri. In 1837 he married Miss Mary E. Hickman of Howard County, Missouri.

#### *What were his first acts of public service?*

He served as a Missouri volunteer in the Black Hawk War. With his law partner he edited the Whig *Columbia Patriot*, 1836-1840. In the 1836 St. Louis railroad convention he drafted a petition to Congress requesting public land grants for internal improvements.



*What was his work as a Missouri legislator and civic leader?*

Elected State representative in 1838, he was the author of the bill providing for the location of the University, and in the ensuing campaign for its location in Columbia he gave generously of his time and money. Reelected State representative in 1840 and 1854 and elected State senator in 1848, he urged upon indifferent colleagues legislation to meet the needs of the University, advocated internal improvements, and opposed slavery extension. With others he laid out the town of Centralia in 1857. He helped to secure the location of the North Missouri Railroad, completed through Boone County in 1858. He was elected to Congress in 1860 and reelected in 1862 on the Constitutional Union ticket.

*What was his stand in Congress?*

In Congress he stood firmly for the Union but urged moderation toward the South. Hoping to avoid retardation of Missouri's industrial development, he sought to preserve the slavery *status quo*. But after the adoption of the 1865 Missouri Emancipation Ordinance he delivered one of the deciding Congressional speeches in favor of the Thirteenth Amendment. He was the author of the Pacific Railroad Bill, which provided the basic law for the construction of the Union, Kansas, and Central Pacific railroads. He supported the Morrill Act for the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges.

*What did he do later for the University of Missouri?*

Reelected State representative in 1866 and State senator in 1868 and 1870, he introduced legislation which permanently provided State appropriation for the support of the University, then in a failing condition from the ravages of war, established a University normal department, located the Agricultural and Mechanical College in connection with the University, and founded normal schools at Kirksville and Warrensburg. He served as a member of the University Board of Curators for 20 years and as president of the Board from 1869 to 1886. He was noted for his breadth of vision, ability to make friends, and persuasive oratory. He died in Columbia on January 9, 1889.

*How is he honored?*

His bronze bust stands in the main corridor of the University



Catalog, 1859

Main Building, University of Missouri, 1842-1892

Library building, his George Caleb Bingham portrait hangs in The State Historical Society of Missouri headquarters, and his bronze portrait adorns a pillar of the main gateway to Francis Quadrangle on the University campus.

*What was his name?*

James Sidney Rollins.

[References: Dumas Malone, editor, *Dictionary of American Biography*, XVI (New York, 1943), 120-21; Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I (Chicago, 1943), 825; William Benjamin Smith, *James Sidney Rollins* (New York, 1891); James Madison Wood, Jr., "James Sidney Rollins: Civil War Congressman from Missouri" (Unpublished M.A. thesis, Stanford University, 1947); *History of Boone County* (St. Louis, 1882); Rollins Letters, 1830-1885, State Historical Society of Missouri Collection.]

#### THIS BLIND MISSOURI NEGRO GAINED INTERNATIONAL FAME AS A CONCERT PIANIST

*Released December 8, 1959*

From a wandering street-corner entertainer, this blind Missouri Negro musical prodigy rose to international fame as a pianist. Who was he?

*What caused his blindness?*

Born in 1864 in a Federal camp in Miami, Missouri, at the age of six months he contracted brain fever, and his mother allowed his

eyes to be removed in order to save his life. After the Civil War his mother took him to Warrensburg. When he was seven he organized a small group of playmates to entertain on street corners by playing tin whistles, a French harp, and a triangle. He attracted the attention of Francis Marion Cockrell, T. T. Crittenden, and other prominent Warrensburg citizens who sent him in 1873 to the St. Louis Missouri School for the Blind. There he learned to play the piano but, disliking formal training and often denied the use of the piano, he ran away during his third term and returned to Warrensburg.

*How was his talent exploited?*

At 14 he was persuaded by Mark Cromwell, a white man, to run away from home for a tour of Central Missouri towns. With Cromwell he walked from Rocheport to Columbia where he played in the Stephens College chapel. That evening Cromwell bet him against ten dollars in a game of "seven-up" and lost him. Afterward Cromwell stole him back, but soon his stepfather, financed in the search by Warrensburg citizens, found him and took him home. He later assisted a Fayette minister with church music.



*Courtesy Columbia Daily Tribune  
and H. J. Waters, Jr.*

**He Won International Fame as a  
Musical Prodigy**

*How did he get his start as a famous pianist?*

John Lange, Jr., a Columbia Negro leader, invited him to come to Columbia for a Christmas concert. He stayed on and, at a recital presented by "Blind Tom," another Negro pianist, he demonstrated his ability to reproduce the music which he heard. With Lange as his manager, he gave a concert at the Columbia courthouse which netted seven dollars. Then they took to the road, stopping at county fairs and small-town theaters. At first they were not successful financially. But one summer he was given the opportunity by B. T.



*Fuell, Blind Boone, Courtesy Burton Pig. Co.*

#### **His Little Tin Whistle Band**

Raisor of Corydon, Iowa, of listening to classical piano music and added 25 numbers to his repertory. His use of the classics and introduction of his original composition, *Marshfield Tornado*, descriptive of impressions obtained from accounts of the Marshfield tornado of April 18, 1880, brought him success. At the close of the season he startled Columbia bankers with an \$18,000 deposit.

#### *What was the extent of his fame?*

For 47 years he appeared in North America and Europe in more than 26,000 concerts. By including Negro songs, many of them his own compositions, he was credited with having introduced Negro spirituals to the concert stage. He described his mixture of humorous songs with classics as "putting cookies on the lower shelf so everyone can get at them."

#### *How was he known to Columbia citizens?*

He spent a month of each year at his handsomely furnished Columbia home where friends visited him day and night. In 1889 he married Miss Eugenia Lange, the sister of his manager. He willingly

accepted invitations to play at local concerts, often donating the proceeds to a public cause. In his home were a Chickering grand piano, manufactured for his personal use, and a player piano.

*What was his later career?*

He lost much of his creative spirit and suffered financial reverses after Lange's death at the close of World War I. Within a few years after his own death in 1927 not even his closest friends could remember where he was buried in the Columbia cemetery, and most of his compositions were lost.

*What was his name?*

"Blind Boone" (John William Boone).

[References: Melissa Fuell, *Blind Boone* (Kansas City, 1915); North Todd Gentry, "Blind Boone and John Lange, Jr.," *Missouri Historical Review*, XXXIV (January 1940) 232-34; Ray Rowland, "Unique Piano Artistry Was Lost with the Death of Blind Boone of Missouri," *Kansas City Times*, February 6, 1950; Floyd C. Shoemaker, editor, *Missouri Day by Day*, I (Jefferson City, 1942), 338; *Columbia Daily Tribune*, July 25, 1912.]

## **HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS**

### **RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI REGARDING THE SERVICES OF FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER**

WHEREAS, Floyd C. Shoemaker has tendered his resignation from the active management of the State Historical Society of Missouri, to take effect May 5, 1960; and

WHEREAS, he will complete on that date forty-five years as Secretary and Librarian of the Society, which, including five preceding years as Assistant Secretary and Librarian, will form a full half-century of official service to this organization; and

WHEREAS, Doctor Shoemaker has, in this phenomenal period of leadership and unwearying service, built the Society's membership to a figure twice as large as that of any other state historical society; made its quarterly magazine an outstanding publication, with a circulation exceeding that of any other state society's magazine; built up a library presently consisting of 321,454 books, pamphlets, and bound volumes of newspapers, magazines, and reserve official publications of the State, besides the famous J. Christian Bay Collection of rare western Americana, over nine million pages of newspaper microfilm, and a vast manuscript collection; and

WHEREAS, Doctor Shoemaker has supplied the chief organizing force behind two memorable and spectacular projects designed to bring their history home to Missourians—the Highway Historical Marker Program, and the Missouri Historic Sites Survey Program; and

WHEREAS, as editor or author of no less than ninety-two published historical or documentary volumes, Doctor Shoemaker has set a record of industry and scholarship unsurpassed in his field, now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the State Historical Society of Missouri take official notice of the extraordinary achievements inadequately summarized in these resolutions, and offer to Doctor Shoemaker its sincere congratulations on this memorable record; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Society and its more than eleven thousand members wish for him many more years of service, as Secretary Emeritus and Consultant of the Society, and that they hope these may be happy years, with somewhat of the leisure that he has so well earned; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that it be made a matter of record here that those who have worked with him for many years have always appreciated Floyd's helpfulness, geniality, sense of humor, intelligent activity, and never-failing spirit of cheerful cooperation in organizations and forward-looking movements; and that we take the liberty of joining good wishes to Mrs. Shoemaker in this salute to "Mr. Missouri."

L. MITCHELL WHITE

T. BALLARD WATTERS

FRANK LUTHER MOTT, chm.

Special Committee

#### EXPLANATION

"W. Wallace Smith, Independence, spoke on the work of the Secretary and the Society and proposed that the President appoint a committee to draft a suitable letter or resolution on Dr. Shoemaker and his services over the years and give a copy to him and have it appear in the publication of the Society. Ray V. Denslow, Trenton, seconded, and the Committee approved. The President appointed Frank Luther Mott, L. M. White, and T. Ballard Watters on this committee, they to select their own chairman."—[Extracted from the Minutes of the Executive Committee, September 25, 1959.]

The members of the committee are Trustees of the Society and members of its Executive Committee. L. Mitchell White, Mexico, is co-publisher and co-editor of the *Mexico Evening Ledger*, a former president of the Society, and is now chairman of the Society's Finance Committee. T. Ballard Watters, Marshfield, is co-publisher and co-editor of the *Marshfield Mail* and vice chairman of the Society's Finance Committee. Dr. Frank Luther Mott, Columbia, former dean of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, is now Dean Emeritus of that school.

#### MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING THE SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the three months of August, September, and October, 1959, the following members of the Society have increased its membership as follows:

##### ONE LIFE MEMBER

Bradshaw, W. L., Sr., Columbia

Jones, Linda, St. Louis

## TWENTY-FIVE NEW MEMBERS

Sullivan, S. H., Sullivan

## SIXTEEN NEW MEMBERS

Cleaveland, A. B., Kingston

## SEVEN NEW MEMBERS

Jackson, Ellis O., Marshfield  
Williams, Roy D., Boonville

## SIX NEW MEMBERS

Siegismund, W. H., Rockville

## FIVE NEW MEMBERS

Friesner, Mrs. Monza, Meadville  
Phillips, Mrs. Wilber E., Kansas City

## FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Chrisman, Mrs. John, Springfield  
Weeks, Mrs. Oma, Dexter

## THREE NEW MEMBERS

Dallmeyer, R. E., Jr., Jefferson City	Hunter, Mrs. S. L., New Madrid
Geer, Mrs. Lillie J., Carl Junction	Kuchs, Albert, Maryville
Heytman, John J., Warrensburg	Means, Lewis M., Fayette
Hoover, H. Lee, Springfield	Spring, Norman D., Joplin
House, William H., Bopne Terre	Yarnell, Mrs. Ilene Sims, Versailles
Huckins, Loyd, Fayette	

## TWO NEW MEMBERS

Bacon, Mrs. Philip, Chesterfield	Hoemann, G. Harold, Washington
Bogart, James E., Hannibal	Hoffman, Harry F., Kirkwood
Branch, W. R., Mexico	Jenkins, Mrs. Nannie, Hermitage
Breeding, Mrs. E. E., Cape Girardeau	Kuzmic, Mrs. John, Kansas City
Chapman, Carl H., Columbia	Miller, Wilbur, Stockton
Conkin, Charles G., Green Castle	Parrish, Lorena L., Tarkio
Cooper, Ruth D., Edmonds, Washington	Pratt, J. L., Peculiar
Cosby, Byron, Columbia	Shoemaker, Floyd C., Columbia
Crider, Mack, Union	Smith, Mary Ann, Fayette
Dietrich, Benj. E., Cape Girardeau	Somerville, George W., Chillicothe
Fenton, John S., Kansas City	Swisher, Joe, Fredericktown
Fultz, C. N., Cape Girardeau	Whitton, J. H., Santa Monica, Calif.
Gahan, E. J., Perryville	Williams, Mrs. Helen T., Bowling Green
Herbst, John, Kansas City	

## ONE NEW MEMBER

Adams, Mrs. E. D., St. Louis	Armbruster, Charles P., St. Louis
Alley, Mrs. H. B., Nevada	Asbury, Clyde E., Moberly
Amos, Mrs. Don L., Kansas City	Bahn, Eugene, Detroit, Michigan
Anderson, Helen, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Bailey, David, Sturgeon
	Barber, Mrs. Edwin, Kansas City



- Barber, Mrs. Ruben R., St. Louis  
 Barnhill, F. C., Marshall  
 Bartle, H. Roe, Kansas City  
 Bayley, Ernest R., Valley Park  
 Bealmer, Olive, Mexico  
 Bean, Lyle H., North Kansas City  
 Bedford, Mrs. John, Columbia  
 Bellows, Dale, Maryville  
 Blume, A. W., Springfield  
 Booth, Acena and Jennie, Columbia  
 Booth, Mr. and Mrs. H. R., Hamilton  
 Brammer, George C., La Plata  
 Branch, Harold F., Kansas City  
 Britton, J. Boyd, Boston, Mass.  
 Brown, Lela, Kansas City  
 Caldwell, Mrs. Dorothy, Columbia  
 Capps, Ernest L., Liberty  
 Carleton, Norman, Osceola  
 Clay, Mrs. J. M., Plattsburg  
 Cobb, Wallace, Parkville  
 Connor, Lucille, Jefferson City  
 Corrough, Mrs. Donald, Maryville  
 Cundiff, W. V., Kirksville  
 Darr, Gene, Bismarck  
 Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Springfield  
 Davison, Mrs. Leslie, Florissant  
 Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W., Leavenworth, Kansas  
 Dodge, Russell, Kansas City  
 Dormeyer, B. F., Columbia  
 Dow, Percy A., Ft. Worth, Texas  
 Dryden, Jarrett G., High Hill  
 Dunn, Richard M., Holt's Summit  
 Edmonds, A. H., Kansas City  
 Ellington, R. D., Jr., Portageville  
 Eubank, Mrs. Leroy B., Slater  
 Figi, Emil J., St. Louis  
 Fitzwater, Mrs. Bertha, Los Angeles, California  
 Forsythe, Mrs. A. S., Jefferson City  
 Frick, Mrs. Creigh, Lexington  
 Funk, Arthur L., Lebanon  
 Funk, E. M., Columbia  
 Funk, Mrs. W. E., Springfield  
 Garrard, Mrs. J. W., Marshall  
 Gholson, Lloyd, Dixon, Illinois  
 Gibson, Mrs. Louise, Columbia  
 Gilbreath, Mrs. Olga, Parkville  
 Govro, Mrs. D. F., Perryville  
 Green, Mrs. Joe E., Centralia  
 Halliburton, Cliff W., Kansas City  
 Hammon, J. W., Springfield  
 Haralson, Mrs. H. I., Jefferson City  
 Hartford, H. H., Prairie Village, Kans.  
 Heuer, Flora, St. Louis  
 Hodgson, C. L., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Holman, Haskell, Jefferson City  
 Howard, Mrs. Oliver N., New London  
 Humphrey, Jessie, Marshall  
 Johnson, Mrs. M. F., Brookfield  
 Johnson, Ralph P., Osceola  
 Kaiser, O. E., Clayton  
 Kearney, Mrs. E. F., Oregon  
 Kelley, Sterling, Columbia  
 Knoop, Margaret, Versailles  
 Koch, Carl, Chicago, Illinois  
 Lohmeyer, Mrs. Oscar H., Kansas City  
 Loos, Carter H., Kansas City  
 McColgan, Reba, Dexter  
 McKee, Dora, Macon  
 McKinstry, Mrs. Karl, De Soto  
 Mason, J. S., Richmond  
 Middleton, Mrs. E. B., Springfield  
 Miller, Noble, Cape Girardeau  
 Miller, Ray E., Osage Beach  
 Mooney, Prentiss, Kansas City  
 Moore, Fay K., Palmyra  
 Nelson, Mrs. Oscar D., Kansas City  
 O'Neil, W. J., Columbia  
 Owen, Verna M., Lexington  
 Owens, Don, Gerald  
 Pauly, G. A., St. Louis  
 Peerson, Richard, Columbia  
 Pyle, C. Homer, Lamoni, Iowa  
 Reddish, Mrs. E. L., Kansas City  
 Rhoades, Verne, Asheville, N. Car.  
 Roberts, Dyson, Sterling, Colorado  
 Roberts, Mrs. M. G., St. Joseph  
 Rouse, Lloyd E., Kirksville  
 Russey, Mrs. E. W., Monett  
 Schuchat, Mrs. Anna, Lemay  
 Sharp, Mrs. Alice R., Gideon  
 Sheahan, J. F., St. Louis  
 Showman, Mrs. A. L., St. Louis  
 Simpson, Jack V., Columbia  
 Smart, Russell E., Sumner  
 Smiser, Mrs. A. Lee, Warrensburg  
 Smith, Elwood H., West Plains

Smith, Robert B., Roach  
 Snider, Mrs. Bell, Kansas City  
 Spring, Mr. and Mrs. N. D., Joplin  
 Stevens, B. Cordell, Clayton  
 Strelow, Mrs. E. A., Sedalia  
 Stueck, Frederick, Washington, D. C.  
 Tallman, Roscoe, St. Louis  
 Thompson, Mrs. J. Frank, Columbia  
 Thurston, M. F., Columbia  
 Tucker, Glessa, Kirksville  
 Ulrey, Fred W., Jefferson City  
 Valentine, Robert, Washington  
 Wallace, Joe, Merriam, Kansas  
 Walther, Elizabeth, Cape Girardeau

Watters, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard, Marsh-  
 field  
 Weant, Earl B., La Mesa, California  
 Welsh, Donald H., Columbia  
 White, Jay, Rolla  
 Whitworth, Glade F., Kansas City  
 Williams, S. E., Brookfield  
 Williams, Stanley C., Kansas City  
 Wisdom, W. W., Tipton  
 Wright, T. L., Doniphan  
 Wurdack, Robert, Overland  
 Wymore, Mr. and Mrs. Harold, Liberty  
 Zuerl, Donald, Fulton

#### NEW MEMBERS IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Four hundred and twenty-three applications for membership were received by the Society during the three months of August, September, and October, 1959. The total annual and life memberships as of November 1, 1959, was 11,474.

#### The new members are:

Abbott, Marjorie, St. Louis  
 Abeken, Henry A., St. Louis  
 Agee, Mrs. Daisy, Sedalia  
 Alexander, John T., Shawnee, Kansas  
 Alexander, Roy, Bourbon  
 Allen, Mrs. Curtis, Versailles  
 Alley, Mrs. H. B., Nevada  
 Alspaugh, Mary Alice, Hamilton  
 Anderson, Mayo J., Kingston  
 Anderson, Mrs. R. A. Burbank, Calif.  
 Appell, Mrs. Kenneth C., Independence  
 Archer, Mrs. Meda H., Mundelein, Ill.  
 Armbruster, Mrs. Blanche, Perryville  
 Aydelott, Scott, Warrenton  
 Bahn, Louis W., Cape Girardeau  
 Bailey, Glenn R., Independence  
 Balcom, Mrs. Jean, Meadville  
 Ball, Mrs. H. W., Fresno, Calif.  
 Ballard, Claudine, Niangua  
 Ballard, Vivian, Niangua  
 Barber, Gilbert H., Jackson, Miss.  
 Barber, Mr. and Mrs. R. R., St. Louis  
 Barmann, Mrs. Francis L., Maryville  
 Barnes, Mrs. J. M., Sturgeon

Bartram, Mrs. Gene N., Versailles  
 Bass, Mrs. Mary, Columbia  
 Bates, William N., Kansas City  
 Baxter, Bob, Smithton  
 Beck, Philip S., Chicago, Illinois  
 Bedford, Mrs. E. J., Florissant  
 Bedford, Emmett, Kensington, Mich.  
 Behrens, Charles R., Sedalia  
 Bell, Anthony, Whittier, Calif.  
 Bell, Ellen, Eolia  
 Bellamy, Bill, Jr., Marshall  
 Biggerstaff, A. M., Aspen, Colo.  
 Bingaman, Mrs. Mildred, Gerald LIFE  
 Bird, William J., San Francisco, Calif.  
 Bishop, Maury Whipple, Lee's Summit  
 Blackwell, George W., New York, N.Y.  
 Bland, Mrs. W. J., Kansas City LIFE  
 Blesi, John H., Sullivan  
 Blume, A. W., III, Port Hueneme, Cal.  
 Blunt, Amos F., Cantwell  
 Bock, Harry H., New Madrid  
 Bogart, Robert C., Springfield  
 Bottoms, J. S., Kansas City  
 Bradshaw, W. L., Jr., Louisville, Ky.  
 LIFE

- Brinkman, Mrs. Edna, West Los Angeles, Calif.
- Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Boyden, Mt. Vernon
- Browning, Mrs. Florence, Hermitage
- Bryan, Jay Bales, North Kansas City
- Bryant, Delbert D., Florissant
- Bryant, J. M., Springfield
- Buckley, Raymond, Warsaw
- Burns, Mrs. Margaret, Collinsville, Ill.
- Burrows, Vernon, Fremont
- Byrd, Bertha, Seymour
- Call, Mrs. Vance, Liberty
- Campbell, Edward B., Leasburg
- Capps, J. L., West Point, N. Y.
- Carter, Howard R., Hamilton
- Cassette, Fred, Washington
- Chorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. D., Kirkwood
- Chouteau, James M., Brentwood LIFE
- Chrisman, Mrs. John T., Springfield
- Clapper, Gradon, Cowgill
- Clark, Charlie E., Excelsior Springs LIFE
- Clark, Elizabeth, Topeka, Kansas
- Clear, Alva L., Lee's Summit
- Clemens, Mrs. Doris, Kansas City
- Cline, C. E., Appleton City
- Clodfelter, Mrs. George, Versailles
- Clyde, Charles, Rock Hill LIFE
- Cobb, Robert A., Raytown
- Cole, Mrs. Redmond S., Tulsa, Okla.
- Combs, Mrs. M. P., Los Angeles, Cal.
- Conkin, Robert A., Kirkwood
- Connor, W. F., Sharron, Pennsylvania
- Counterman, Alice, Fordland
- Cralle, W. O., Springfield
- Crestview Jr. High School, Glencoe
- Cundiff, Eddie, Boonville
- Dale, E. L., Carthage LIFE
- Dalton, Mrs. May L., Baxter Springs, Kansas
- Daniels, Jerry and Jon, Dittmar
- Davis, Clifford T., Sullivan
- Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Springfield
- Davis, Margaret A., Shelby, N. Car.
- Davis, W. L., Spokane, Washington
- Davison, Leslie, Florissant
- Davison, Mrs. Wm. K., Columbia
- De Fonds, A. V., Dallas, Texas
- Denney, Mrs. Irvin, Smithville
- Denny, J. H., Glasgow
- Dickison, E. H., Maryland Heights
- Dingus, P. M., Appleton City
- Doak, Mrs. Grace, Columbia
- Dodds, Mr. and Mrs. L. L., Rockville
- Dodge, D. T., Hamilton
- Donaldson, L. W., Kansas City LIFE
- Donaldson, Mervin, Odessa
- Downer, Esther, Wentworth
- Dryden, Jarrett G., High Hill
- Duckworth, Mrs. Dale B., St. Louis
- Duncan, J. G., Lexington, Ky. LIFE
- Duncan, Mrs. Walter, Springfield
- Dunham, J. D., Osborn
- Dunn, Donald V., St. Louis
- Dunson, A. A., Prairie View, Tex. LIFE
- Eastham, Mrs. Fred C., Springfield
- Edge, Willa M., Kansas City
- Elbright, Eugene E., Cartersville
- Ellison, Mrs. Gladys, Sullivan
- Entsminger, Guy H., Columbia
- Ernstmeyer, Henry S., Corder
- Esther, Aura C., Linn Creek
- Evans, L. A., Cuba
- Farrar, Mrs. Opal, Braymer
- Felts, R. S., Santa Barbara, Calif.
- Ferguson, H. L., Overland
- Finch, Mrs. Walter, Kidder
- Fink, Oliver F., Columbia
- First Baptist Church, Springfield
- Fischer, Allen, Jefferson City
- Fitzwater, Mrs. Bertha M., Los Angeles, California
- Flanagan, Donald, St. Louis
- Forsythe, Mrs. Herbert, Greentop
- Frazier, H. Pearl, Rogersville
- Freeman, James T., Poplar Bluff
- Friesner, Jerry, Eldon
- Frye, Mrs. Leslie C., Arnold, Kans.
- Fulks, Duane, Mexico
- Fulton, Louis D., Leasburg
- Gammon, Jeanette, Kansas City
- Garnett, Mrs. H. L., California
- Gerhard, Edwina, Marshall
- Gibbany, Mrs. E. H., Pattonsburg
- Gibson, Michael P., Sullivan
- Gift, Mrs. Jean H., Kansas City

- Gladfelter, Lyle, Windsor  
 Glass, James F., Deepwater  
 Glauert, Ralph E., Florissant  
 Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. M., Beth-  
 any  
 Gorman, Mrs. T. F., Oklahoma City,  
 Okla.  
 Graham, Mrs. Carl, Eldon  
 Graves, Cliff, Kansas City  
 Gray, John T., Braymer  
 Griffin, Mrs. Ralph, Brewton, Ala.  
 Grobler, Mr. and Mrs. Andreis, Salis-  
 bury, South Rhodesia  
 Hackman, Mrs. Fred, Altadena, Calif.  
 Haley, Ward S., Portland, Oregon  
 Hampton, Charles H., Chilhowee  
 Hanke, Mr. and Mrs. R. E., Gardena,  
 Calif.  
 Hardie, Mrs. John L., Kansas City  
 Harper, Mrs. Mayme E., Abilene, Tex.  
 Harrington, Mrs. Della, Meadville  
 Harrison, Mrs. R. L., Princeton, W. Va.  
 Hartley, Dale, Kingston  
 Haslag, Leon, Loose Creek  
 Hays, Kirk, Columbia  
 Healey, Bill C., Columbia  
 Henning, Dale R., Columbia  
 Herbst, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh, Kansas  
 City  
 Herbst, Roy, Kansas City  
 Hill, Mrs. Clinton V., Santa Monica,  
 California  
 Hill, G. P., Cape Girardeau  
 Hitt, Lenore B., Florissant  
 Hobson, Mrs. W. V., Jefferson City  
 Hoffman, Earl L., Manchester  
 Hood, Mrs. L. R., Aurora, Ill.  
 Hoskins, Mrs. Robert, Laclede  
 Howard, Mrs. C. R., Kansas City  
 Howard, Mrs. Edd, Monett  
 Howard, Mary Z., Webster Groves  
 Howell, J. L., Elvins  
 Huckins, Loyd, Fayette  
 Hudson, Mrs. Leslie, Vandalia  
 Huey, L. E., Columbia LIFE  
 Huffman, William A., Franklin  
 Hughlett, Mrs. Mary, Joplin  
 Hull, James P., St. Joseph  
 Hunt, Basil D., Wentzville LIFE  
 Hunter, Betty, Columbia  
 Hurst, Arthur B., Kansas City  
 Hutchison, W. A., Chicago, Ill.  
 Hutson, Cecil and Merle, Hermann  
 Iseminger, Marion, Warrensburg  
 Jackson, James B., Webster Groves  
 Jackson, Mrs. Sally P., Monroe City  
 Jacobs, Mrs. Berry, Tampa, Fla.  
 Jenkins, Paul, St. Louis LIFE  
 Jennings Jr. High School, Jennings  
 Johnston, Liston L., Fredericktown  
 Jones, Mrs. Flossie O., Kennett  
 Jones, Leslie J., De Soto  
 Jones, Mrs. Leslie J., De Soto  
 Jones, Mrs. Philip, Joplin  
 Jones, Spencer, Salem  
 Jost, H. L., Jr., Kansas City LIFE  
 Kaiser, Theo E., St. Louis  
 Kearney, Mrs. E. F., Oregon  
 Keifer, B. G., Overland  
 Killiam, Sam C., Chillicothe  
 King, Charles J., Kansas City  
 King, William, Jr., St. Louis  
 Kingore, Mrs. Nina, Joplin  
 Kirchhoff, William A., Cape Girardeau  
 Kiser, Nell B., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Knight, R. E., Cuba  
 Knudsen, Paul, Kingston  
 Koontz, Paul G., Kansas City  
 Kuzmic, Mrs. John, Kansas City  
 Lammers, Gary, Boonville  
 Landsbaum, B. L., St. Louis  
 Law, R. F., Saxon, Wisconsin  
 Lawall, David B., Columbia  
 Lay, C. F., San Antonio, Texas  
 Lay, Joel, St. Louis  
 Layne, Warren B., Buffalo  
 Leuer, Mrs. Zoe R., New Madrid  
 LIFE  
 Lewis, Gary D., Arnold  
 Limbaugh, Harold R., Cuba  
 Lloyd, R. E., Fayette  
 Love, W. S., Nevada  
 Loyd, Mrs. Raymond, Fulton  
 Lynn, Elaine, Kansas City  
 McColgan, Reba, Dexter  
 McFarlane, Larry A., Columbia  
 McGinnis, William L., Kansas City

- McGuire, Mrs. John L., Englewood,  
Colo.
- McKay, Mrs. Charles, Nevada
- McKinnon, William, Ballwin
- McKinstry, Mrs. Sam, Blackwell
- McTaggart, Mrs. E. L., Honolulu,  
Hawaii
- Mabery, H. Clifton, Bonne Terre
- Maes, LeRoy P., Leasburg
- Magee, Mrs. Ruth, Moberly
- Mahan, E. S., West Plains
- Marshall, Mrs. W. B., Marshall
- Martin, M. B., Kansas City
- Martin, R. B., St. Petersburg, Fla.
- Martin, R. E. L., Jr., Sullivan
- Martin, Mrs. W. H., Jr., Kansas City,  
Kansas
- Masters, Frank M., Jefferson City
- Matthews, Mrs. Emma, Cape Girar-  
deau
- Maxwell, A. L., Lexington
- Meadows, Harold, Leasburg
- Meires, Albert L., St. Louis
- Melia, B. T., Jr., Columbia
- Melton, DeWayne, Springfield
- Merrifield, C. E., Centertown
- Meyer, Earl, Marshall LIFE
- Meyer, Mrs. Earl, Marshall LIFE
- Meyer, J. F., Kansas City, Kans.
- Miller, Mrs. Margaret S., Belton
- Montgomery, W. J., Maryville
- Moore, Eunice, Red Top
- Morrison, Rose Mary, Gonzales, Tex.
- Morton, Robert, St. Louis
- Muck, Philomene, Troy
- Murray, Harvey R., Sr., Bourbon
- Neuman, Mrs. Robert I., Overland
- Nieman, Hubert A., Lockwood
- Nurre, Ray J., Sullivan
- Ogden, Mrs. Ruth, Maryville
- Olsen, Mrs. J. S., Markham, Ill.
- Orr, F. A., Kidder
- Pabst, Charles, Boonville
- Pace, John L., Bourbon
- Palmer, David L., Lawrence, Kans.
- Parish, Allen S., Jefferson City
- Parrish, Mrs. Allen, Greenfield
- Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. C. S., Fayette  
Ridge, Illinois
- Peace, Mrs. M. E., Houston, Texas
- Peart, Mrs. Ray, Richmond
- Peerson, Richard H., Columbia
- Pennell, John E., Independence LIFE
- Perry, Henry J., Cape Girardeau
- Peterson, Monte, Belton
- Phelps, Mrs. T. P., Jefferson City
- Phillips, Admiral N., Kidder
- Phillips, Charles, Kansas City
- Phillips, Oran A., Bogard
- Pickel, Paul A., Glendale
- Pieper, Mrs. K. A., Council Bluffs, Ia.
- Piepmeier, Mr. and Mrs. H. J., Apple-  
ton City
- Pinnell, Curtis F., Leasburg
- Pitts, Raymond, Bogard
- Pitts, Walter O., Hermitage
- Ponte, Raymond, Leasburg
- Prewitt, Mrs. Nancy, Columbia
- Price, Julia J., Springfield LIFE
- Prusha, F. R., Little Cedar, Iowa
- Putrie, Mrs. H. A., Kirkwood
- Radford, Mrs. D. E., St. Louis
- Rardin, Mrs. N. G., Springfield
- Ray, Wilbur, Leasburg
- Reed, Daniel L., Quincy, Illinois
- Rethwisch, Mrs. H. C., Fayette
- Rhoades, Wayne, Kansas City, Kans.
- Rhodes, A. S., St. Louis
- Rhodes, Mrs. Mamie, Fayette
- Richards, Dwight F., West Plains
- Richardson, E. B., Brookfield
- Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. N. P.,  
Kirksville
- Richland High School, Richland
- Riley, Lyman, Leasburg
- Ringer, Mrs. Carl J., Dexter
- Roberts, Mrs. E. E., Doniphan
- Robertson, J. E., Chicago, Ill.
- Robinson, R. D., Canon City, Colo.
- Robinson, William T., St. James
- Roer, Mrs. George L., St. Louis
- Rogge, Paul, Farmington
- Rooker, Mrs. Virgie R., Mars, Penn.
- Rouse, Mrs. Arthur G., Overland
- Ruland, Frank L., Sullivan
- Russell, H. E., Columbia

- Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Lexington  
 Russey, Mrs. E. W., Monett  
 SS. Peter & Paul School, Boonville  
 Sandfos, Mary, Brentwood  
 Sapone, J. R., Philadelphia, Penn.  
 Schaffer, Edward, Lemay  
 Scherer, Thomas, Independence  
 Schilling, M. S., New Haven, Conn.  
 Scofield, C. B., Griggsville, Ill.  
 Scott, Mrs. A. C., Joplin  
 Sebaugh, Mrs. Jacob, Cape Girardeau  
 Seligman, Saul P., University City  
 Shelton, A. B., Unionville  
 Shields, William, Eureka  
 Short, Mrs. Mildred C., Hermann  
 Sikes, Mrs. Dee A., Tulsa, Okla.  
 Sikes, E. Z., Escondido, Calif.  
 Simmerman, Mrs. Hugh, Centerview  
 Simmons, Samuel L., Alexandria, Va.  
 Sims, John R., Blackwater  
 Sloan, Mrs. Florence, Kingston  
 Smart, Dale D., Brookfield  
 Smith, Al, Marshfield  
 Smith, Clyde, Kansas City  
 Smith, Craig M., Webster Groves  
 Smith, H. Wallace, Kansas City  
 Smith, Mrs. P. C., Portland, Ore.  
 Smithers, Chester, Chillicothe  
 Southern Illinois University, Carbon-  
   dale, Illinois  
 Sovey, Joseph O., Leasburg  
 Spring, Mrs. Dorothy L., Joplin  
 Spring, Norman Dee, Joplin  
 Stammer, Mrs. A. A., Kansas City  
 Stamp, Warren M., Pahoee, Florida  
 Stander, Richard, Mansfield, Ohio  
 Stanway, David M., Richmond  
 Stanway, Elizabeth F., Kansas City  
 Staples, Mrs. B. E., St. Louis  
 Stark, Mrs. Roma Wray, Kansas City  
 Steffee, Richard, Kansas City  
 Stegner, John J., Jr., Boonville  
 Stephens, Gerald, Bolivar  
 Stevenson, V. B., Kirkwood  
 Stites, Mrs. E. M., Dexter  
 Stokes, Mrs. E. C., Arlington, Va.  
 Stong, Mrs. Phil, Washington, Conn.  
 Storey, Mrs. W. W., Malden  
 Strade, Mrs. E. T., Hamilton  
 Street, Mrs. Gladys, Fayette  
 Strong, Gordon J., Maryville  
 Strothmann, John F., Wellington  
 Sutter, Richard A., University City  
 Swisher, R. D., Kirkwood  
 Taggart, Mrs. Catherine W., Ogdens-  
   burg, New York  
 Tanner, O. A., Richmond  
 Taylor, Mrs. J. J., Ft. Worth, Texas  
 Thacher, Frank, Boonville  
 Thomas, Mrs. Frank W., Kirksville  
 Thomas, Marvin, Boonville  
 Thornburg, Ed, Huntsville  
 Tingey, Mrs. Louise C., La Canada,  
   California  
 Tomlinson, Mrs. Veva, St. Joseph  
 Tribble, Reva, Grove Springs  
 Tucker, William B., Edgar Springs  
 Tulloch, I. E., Maryville  
 Tweedie, W. K., Jr., Jefferson City  
 Twilling, Fred J., Marshall  
 USIS Library, London, England  
 Valley Park Community Library,  
   Valley Park  
 Vierkoetter, Fred, Springfield  
 Volker, Mrs. M. D., Springfield  
 Walker, Harvey S., Jr., San Francisco,  
   California  
 Walton, Jewel, Salem  
 Ward, Ben M., St. Louis  
 Webber, David Michael, Thayer  
 Weddle, Woodrow, Rich Hill  
 Whaley, Ruth M., Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
 Whitworth, Everett H., St. Louis  
 Whitworth, James P., Independence  
 Wiebke, Mr. and Mrs. Fred, Stover  
 Wilkerson, Charles, Holden  
 Williams, Harlan, Dearborn, Mich.  
 Williams, Mrs. J. E., Ferguson  
 Willis, Mrs. Florence, Mesa, Ariz.  
 Williams, Orval, Gerald  
 Wilson, Mark L., Kansas City  
 Wimp, Mrs. J. J., Kirksville LIFE  
 Wisdom, Ralph E., Jefferson City  
 Wiseman, Mrs. Henry, Cape Girar-  
   deau  
 Withers, Conn, Liberty LIFE

Wood, Al J., St. Louis County  
Woods, Mrs. Charles L., Rolla  
Wooldridge, Mark, Boonville  
Wray, W. F., Cape Girardeau  
Wright, Edith D., Mexico  
Wurdack, Hugo, St. Louis LIFE  
Wyatt, Mrs. William E., Columbia

Wymore, Mr. and Mrs. J. B., North  
Kansas City  
Yahnig, Dave, Independence  
Young, Esther, Conway  
Young, Mary C., Nacagdoches, Tex.  
Young, T. J., Dexter  
Youngs, Mrs. Sarah, Meadville

FLOYD SHOEMAKER RETIRES FROM DIRECTORSHIP OF  
MISSOURI SOCIETY

Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri in Columbia since May 5, 1915, will retire on May 5, 1960. On that date he will be named "secretary emeritus and consultant of the society."

Shoemaker has been with the society for 50 years, having served as assistant secretary from 1910-15. During those 50 years, the State Historical Society of Missouri has grown to become the largest state historical agency in the country, a position it has maintained since 1937. At last count, the society numbered 11,271 members.

Dubbed "Mr. Missouri" several years ago, Shoemaker has directed an expanding program that has included the publication of books, establishing highway markers at historic sites in the state, writing weekly columns for Missouri newspapers, and enhancing the library as a depository. The library houses millions of items of Missouriana, ranging from important art works to multitudinous newspaper files and other documents.

Shoemaker's retirement precedes by a year or more a move to more commodious quarters in a library now under construction at the University of Missouri. The ground floor of the new East wing is earmarked for use by the historical society.

The State Historical Society of Missouri was organized by the Missouri Press Association only 12 years before Shoemaker went there in 1910. An original organization, founded in 1848, lasted only five years. The new organization was quickly designated by the legislature as an official state agency and it has been supported with biennial state appropriations since.

Shoemaker has written and edited some 90 volumes of history, including the two-volume "Missouri and Missourians" praised by a *Fortune* editor as the most complete state history ever published. He utilized his musical bent to edit the famed Vance Randolph "Ozark Folk Songs," which has been termed the best publication ever issued by a state society.

Shoemaker, who will celebrate his 74th birthday two days after his retirement, received his second individual award of merit from the American Association for State and Local History at the annual meeting in Philadelphia earlier this month. In 1955 the Association honored him for his service to the cause of local history in the state of Missouri.—[An article by Dr. Clement M. Silvestro, editor, in the October, 1959, issue of *History News*, the official publication of the American Association for State and Local History.]

DR. RICHARD S. BROWNLEE NAMED SECRETARY OF SOCIETY

Mexico, Mo., Oct. 8.—Dr. Richard S. Brownlee of Columbia will succeed Floyd Shoemaker as Secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri upon the latter's retirement in May, 1960, it was announced here today by L. M. White, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Society.

Dr. Brownlee, a native of Brookfield, Mo., holds four degrees from the University of Missouri, and is at present a part time assistant professor of history at the University and assistant director of the Division of Continuing Education. He is the author of a recently published book, *Grey Ghosts of the Confederacy*.

"Few persons would be so ideally prepared, in all respects, to conduct the program of the State Historical Society of Missouri as is Dr. Brownlee," Mr. White said. "Born in Brookfield

on March 12, 1918, he has a family background reaching back for five generations in Missouri, and his education and training have been directly in the field of Missouri history."

Dr. Brownlee entered the University of Missouri in 1935, received an A.B. degree with a major in history in 1939, and a Bachelor of Journalism degree in 1940. He entered the U. S. Army in January, 1941, as a private, rose to the rank of captain and was



Dr. Richard S. Brownlee



transferred to the U. S. Air Force, where he served as a general staff officer at Headquarters, Western Flying Command, before he was discharged in December, 1945.

After serving briefly on newspapers in Lebanon and Warrensburg, Mo., he entered the Graduate School of the University, where he served as graduate assistant and instructor in history. He wrote his master's and doctoral dissertations on Missouri history under the direction of Prof. Lewis Atherton and Dean W. Francis English.

In 1950, while pursuing advanced graduate work and carrying on research, Brownlee became Assistant Director of the Adult Education and Extension Service of the University, (now the Division of Continuing Education). Since that time he has been in charge of the extension class program which, under his direction has offered about 800 University courses in 73 Missouri counties with an annual teaching staff of from 75 to 100 instructors.

He has at times assisted the Director, Dr. Amos J. Snider, in the Conference and Institute Program, and has taught the course in Missouri History at numerous locations in the State. He served as Assistant to President Elmer Ellis when Dr. Ellis was Chairman of the State Building Bond Drive, and was appointed by Gov. James T. Blair, Jr., as a member of the Missouri Civil War Centennial Commission.

Mr. White said that not only are both of Dr. Brownlee's parents graduates of the University of Missouri, but also his great-grandfather and his grandfather, for whom he was named. His mother's family came initially from St. Charles County, Missouri, but later moved to Chillicothe and to Columbia, where his mother, the former Margaret Shore, was reared.

Dr. Brownlee's maternal uncle, T. Spencer Shore, also a graduate of the University, is president of the Eagle-Picher Company, and has many connections in industry. Another maternal uncle, Dr. Benjamin R. Shore, also a University Graduate, recently retired from practice as a distinguished surgeon in New York City.

His father, Ellis C. Brownlee, and his uncle Rollins H. Brownlee both attended the University and are officers of the Brownlee-Moore Bank in Brookfield, an institution founded by his great grandfather.

Dr. Brownlee's sister, Betty, is the wife of Frank L. Martin, Jr., editor and publisher of the West Plains (Mo.) *Daily Quill* and son of the late Frank L. Martin who was dean of the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

Dr. Brownlee was married in 1942 to Alice Rowley of New Haven, Mo., who attended Christian College in Columbia and then graduated from the University of Missouri in that year. Mrs. Brownlee's mother was Lucille Trail, sister of Guy Trail, a graduate of the University and member of a pioneer family of Franklin County, Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Brownlee have two children, Margaret Ann, age 6, and Richard, age 13.

Brownlee is a member of the Presbyterian Church, Sigma Nu social fraternity, and of Kappa Tau Alpha, honorary scholastic society in journalism. He is a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri, and of the Missouri Archaeology Society.

In addition to his book, *Grey Ghosts of the Confederacy*, which was a Civil War Book Club selection in 1959, he has published numerous articles and reviews in both Missouri history and Missouri archaeology.

His favorite sport is hunting and he is known as an outstanding marksman. He resides on Bingham Road in Grasslands Addition in Columbia.—[From a news release issued by the University of Missouri Office of Public Information, October 8, 1959.]

#### EDWARD E. SWAIN RESIGNS AS MEMBER OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Finance Committee held in Columbia on September 17, E. E. Swain of Kirksville announced his retirement on September 25 from the Committee after 26 years of service, with 14 years as chairman.

Mr. Swain, owner and publisher of the *Kirksville Daily Express* since 1909, became a trustee of the Society in 1933, was second vice president from 1941 to 1944, and president from 1950 to 1953. He is credited with the longest term of service on the Finance Committee of any living member.

During Mr. Swain's service on the Finance Committee the Society made some of its major acquisitions, including the Thomas Hart Benton paintings, the Daniel R. Fitzpatrick cartoons, and the J. Christian Bay collection. It also carried on an active publications program during this period.

Mr. Swain made a significant contribution to the Society's newspaper collection in 1950 when he gave a complete microfilm reproduction of the *Kirksville Daily Express* from June 11, 1906, through December 1950. This was the first gift of its kind made to the Society. He has continued to give the Society a contemporary

microfilm file of this paper, and his contributions to the newspaper collections now total well over 100,000 pages.

SOCIETY HONORS STEPHEN B. HUNTER ON HIS RESIGNATION  
AS TRUSTEE

Stephen B. Hunter of Cape Girardeau, a trustee of the Society since 1925, announced his resignation from the post in a letter to Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker and summarized at the Annual Meeting. Mr. Hunter, who has served as trustee longer than any other member of the Executive Committee, became a life member of the Society in 1951. In 1954 he and his wife, Mrs. Mary Medley Hunter, gave the Society \$1,000 as an expression of their interest in and appreciation for its services. He has also given historical material to the Society, has obtained new members, and has been the donor of three life memberships. Mr. Hunter is a charter member and a former vice president of the Cape Girardeau County Historical Society. In appreciation of his lifetime of friendship and service, the Executive Committee elected Mr. Hunter to honorary membership in The State Historical Society on November 1, 1957.

The following letter of appreciation was recently sent to Mr. Hunter by a committee named for that purpose:

Mr. Stephen B. Hunter  
Cape Girardeau, Missouri

November 25, 1959

DEAR MR. HUNTER:

At the 1959 Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Doctor Shoemaker announced your resignation as a Trustee of the Society and your reasons for your retirement as an active member of the Executive Committee. It was with a great deal of regret that the Society accepted your resignation but your wishes were respected.

Your valuable services to the Society have extended over a period of more than thirty-four years since 1925 when you succeeded the Honorable Louis Houck as Trustee and you have done much to add to the dignity and value of the Society in many ways.

In 1957 you were chosen as an honorary member of the Society which you will remain. This honor was bestowed on you in recognition and in commendation of your many distinctive contributions for the many years you have served.

The Society will miss the attendance of you and Mrs. Hunter at our annual meetings and the kindly and friendly spirit that you two always exhibited there and elsewhere.

The signers of this resolution were appointed as a committee of the Society to draft this letter of appreciation and esteem for you.

Sincerely,

L. M. WHITE

E. E. SWAIN

HENRY C. THOMPSON, Chairman

#### OSCEOLA HIGHWAY HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATED

The Osceola historical marker, located two miles north of Osceola on Highway 13, was dedicated on November 8 with ceremonies in the circuit court room at Osceola. After the invocation by the Reverend Arthur J. Bennett, members of the Emerson-Bell Post of



**Osceola Marker Dedication, November 8, 1959**

*Left to right:* Ed Foote, president, Osceola Chamber of Commerce; Ralph P. Johnson, president, St. Clair County Historical Society; Floyd C. Shoemaker; John M. Dalton, attorney general of Missouri; and Morran D. Harris, Osceola attorney.

the American Legion advanced the colors, and Ed Foote, president of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the guests. Mrs. Elizabeth Yoss of Appleton City, accompanied by Mrs. Violet Sitton, sang the national anthem. Dr. L. E. Meador, Springfield, vice president of The State Historical Society, presented the marker, which was accepted by Attorney General John M. Dalton for the State and W. J. Eddlemon of Joplin, district engineer, for the State Highway Department. Morran D. Harris introduced Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, who spoke on "St. Clair County, Land of Osage River Lore." After the colors were retired, the Reverend Cecil Haines offered the benediction. Judge Ralph P. Johnson, president of the St. Clair County Historical Society and a trustee of The State Historical Society, served as master of ceremonies. The program was sponsored by the Osceola Chamber of Commerce and the St. Clair County Historical Society.

Dr. Shoemaker was honored by Judge Johnson at a dinner preceding the dedication ceremonies and attended by 40 out-of-town guests. The address will be reprinted by the St. Clair County Courier Publishing Company.

#### KINGSTON HIGHWAY HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATED

The Kingston highway historical marker, located in Kingston on the courthouse lawn and beside Highway 13, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the circuit court room on November 15. After the audience sang *America*, Dr. Bertha Booth, Hamilton, discussed "The Early History of Caldwell County" and W. J. Rounds, pastor of the Hamilton, R.L.D.S. Church, spoke on "The Story of Three Generations." Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, Columbia, who was introduced by Judge A. B. Cleaveland, Kingston, presented the marker, which was accepted by Leo Beckett, St. Joseph, district highway engineer, for the State and J. B. Moore, Hamilton, Caldwell County Representative, for the county. The Reverend J. S. Bottoms, Kingston, offered the invocation and the benediction and Chester A. Lemery, Kingston, Caldwell County Superintendent of Schools, served as master of ceremonies. The Caldwell County officials and courthouse employees sponsored the ceremonies.

#### JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY DEDICATES MUSEUM

The century-old Jackson County jail, a restoration project of the Jackson County Historical Society, was dedicated as society head-

quarters and historical museum on October 4. The featured speaker, Dr. Ernest Allen Connally, professor of architecture at the University of Illinois, commended the society for "useful preservation—so well restored and so sensibly put to use" and noted that the preservation and accurate restoration of objects and monuments can lead to an enlightened patriotism.

Others who spoke briefly at the dedication include former President Harry S. Truman; W. Howard Adams, president of the historical society; William J. Randall, Fourth District Congressman; Mayor William H. Sermon of Independence; Robert W. Crawford, administrative assistant to Governor James T. Blair, Jr.; Kirk Hammer, administrative assistant to Governor George Docking of Kansas; Nyle H. Miller, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, representing the American Association for State and Local History; Councilman Charles Shaeffer, representing Kansas City Mayor H. Roe Bartle; Phil Davis, president of the Independence Chamber of Commerce; Charles van Ravenswaay, St. Louis, director of the Missouri Historical Society; and Gaines L. Thacker, commander of the Tiley J. Ford post of the American Legion.

The dedication marked the opening of the museum portion of the restoration. The cell blocks, the marshal's house, and the old kitchen, now used as an admissions office, have been open to the public since June 27.

After the ceremony several hundred visitors toured the restored residence of the marshal at the front of the jail and the museum exhibit rooms, where they saw articles covering three major periods in the history of the county: settlement to 1855; the period of strife, 1855-1885; and the time of urban development, 1885 to the present. Milton F. Perry, curator of the Truman Library, prepared the exhibits with the assistance of Cyril Directo.

The jail was closed in 1933, and eventually the American Legion acquired the building. Through the Legion's gift of the structure, the historical society was able to begin the restoration, a project in which it has since invested \$30,000.

#### CARTER COUNTY OBSERVES CENTENNIAL

The Carter County Centennial observance reached a climax in Van Buren on October 9-11 with a three-day program which featured various contests, entertainments, and exhibits. The celebration officially opened on March 10 with a program which depicted 100 years of Carter County history.

To commemorate the anniversary the centennial committee, which was headed by Judge C. P. Turley, published a well illustrated, 60-page booklet, *Carter County Centennial, A Century of Progress in the Missouri Ozarks*.

Any profits from the centennial observance will be given to the Carter County Historical Society, the originator of the idea.

#### RIPLEY COUNTY CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

Ripley County observed its centennial with a celebration in Doniphan on August 16-22. The observance, which opened with a union religious service, featured "Wilderness to Wonderland," a pageant in 18 scenes and with over 300 participants, on the last six nights. The parades and the window displays of historic articles also attracted much favorable attention.

Elvin Driskell served as president of the Ripley County Centennial Corporation, and Max Shemwell acted as vice president and general chairman.

Ripley County was originally organized in 1833, but it assumed its present size with the formation of Carter County in 1859.

#### MILO MILTON QUAIFE

Dr. Milo Milton Quaife of Highland Park, Michigan, one of only 19 persons elected to honorary membership in The State Historical Society, was killed on August 29 in a three-car collision seven miles south of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Dr. Quaife, widely known American historian, author, and editor, was named an honorary life member at the Society's golden anniversary meeting on October 15, 1948, when he spoke on "The Changes of Half a Century."

A native of Nashua, Iowa, Dr. Quaife took his undergraduate work at Iowa College, Grinnell, received his M.A. from the University of Missouri, the doctorate from the University of Chicago, and an honorary Doctor of Letters from Wayne University. He was president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, 1919-1920; managing editor of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, 1924-1930; secretary and editor for the Burton Historical Collections of the Detroit Public Library, 1924-1947; superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1914-1920, and editor, 1920-1922; and had edited the annual volumes of the Lakeside Classics Series since 1916. Dr. Quaife taught history at Lewis Institute, Chicago, 1908-1913, and was a graduate lecturer at



Wayne University, 1931-1942, and at the University of Detroit 1932-1935. He was a lecturer at Wayne at the time of his death.

#### MISS WILLA BUCK

Miss Willa Buck, a long time employee of The State Historical Society, died at her home in Columbia on October 25 after an illness of several weeks. Born at McLeansboro, Illinois, on August 13, 1877, Miss Buck later moved to Farmington, Missouri, where she was employed in an abstract office. She began work in the newspaper department of the Society in 1918 and remained until her retirement on January 1, 1958.

While with the Society, Miss Buck was responsible for the care of the newspapers and for servicing the requests of researchers in that department, for numbering and filing additions to the Society's collection of cuts, and for supervising the indexing of selected newspapers. Her contribution to the Society during her long tenure can be fully appreciated only by those who were closely associated with her.

#### ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Audrain County Historical Society, meeting in Pilots' Lounge, Mexico, on November 19, gave a standing ovation to Robert S. Green, president, at the conclusion of the annual report, in which he stated that over \$40,000 has gone into the purchase and renovation of the ante bellum James Evans Ross home in Historical Park as a museum for preserving the society's archives and memorabilia and that the entire amount has been paid. Officers elected for the coming year include Robert S. Green, president; Bradford Brett, Mrs. J. C. Parrish, and Mrs. Raymond Cox, vice presidents; Miss Emma McPheeters, secretary-treasurer; and L. B. Hawthorne and L. M. White, chairman and vice chairman of the board.

Harry Wooldridge, a member of the State Park Board, discussed the Boon's Lick Spring at the annual dinner of the Boonslick Historical Society in Boonville on October 26. He stated that the spring will be changed as little as possible and expressed hope in acquiring additional land at the site. New officers elected at the meeting include Dr. D. E. Hooper, president; Robert Geiger, vice president; and Margie Watson, secretary-treasurer.



The Chariton County Historical Society held its annual meeting in Keytesville on October 25 and heard Mrs. Ethel Carter, historian, and Jordan Bentley discuss the objectives of the organization. George Ellis Lawhorn of Columbia traced the history of Missouri through the founding of the Chariton County towns. Officers elected include Jordan Bentley, president; Zettie Hubbard and Fannie Wright, vice presidents; Mary O. Hughes, secretary; and Henry E. Allen, treasurer.

The Cole County Historical Society held its annual dinner meeting in the Missouri Hotel, Jefferson City, on November 3 and heard Dr. Richard S. Brownlee discuss various aspects of his recent book, *Grey Ghosts of the Confederacy*. The society gave Warren V. Patton of Overland a certificate of appreciation for his many gifts to the



Jefferson City News-Tribune photo

**John H. Hendren Presents Certificate of Appreciation To Warren V. Patton For His Gifts To The Society**

Left to right: Floyd C. Shoemaker; John H. Hendren, outgoing president of Cole County Historical Society; Warren V. Patton; and Richard S. Brownlee, secretary-elect of The State Historical Society.

society during the past year. Dr. Shoemaker spoke briefly, and Mrs. Gerald Gray, museum hostess, reported on the year's activities. Officers elected include Mrs. John A. Williams, president; John W. Hobbs and Mrs. Henry Frazer, vice presidents; Mrs. Sylvester Lohman and Mrs. Ellis Meyer, secretaries; and O. W. Raithel, Jr., treasurer. A reception in the society's museum preceded the meeting and honored the speaker and invited guests.

The Florissant Historical Society observed its first birthday at its July meeting, when business was kept at a minimum and entertainment was the order of the day.

About 350 persons toured the Hazelwood Retreat House and viewed the grounds on August 2 during a garden party sponsored by the society. Mrs. Samuel W. Fordyce, who owned the home until she deeded it to the Society of Jesus, accompanied several groups through the garden and commented on its contents.

The Florissant Historical Society met in the White Hall on Old St. Ferdinand's parish grounds on October 15 and heard an illustrated lecture by Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Gierer on "Reviving Old Furniture."

The society recently distributed the third issue of the "Florissant Historical Society Quarterly," a nine-page mimeographed publication.

Highlights in the early history of Chillicothe and Livingston County were reviewed by A. B. Kammerer at the annual dinner meeting of the Grand River Historical Society and Museum in the Strand Hotel, Chillicothe, on October 15.

The society sponsored 43 window displays and one school display in Chillicothe on October 8-15. The success of the project was due largely to cooperation between the historical society, the merchants, the *Constitution-Index*, and radio station KCHI, according to George W. Somerville, president of the society.

The Greene County Historical Society, meeting in the Springfield Art Museum on September 17, heard Fred DeArmond speak on "It's the Scotch-Irish In Us," in which he reviewed the political and ancestral background of the so-called Scotch-Irish peoples of the Ozarks.

On October 15 the group heard an encouraging report on the outlook for a national park at Wilson's Creek Battlefield by two

members of the Springfield steering committee, Dr. L. E. Meador, president of the Wilson's Creek Battlefield Foundation, and Charles Sheppard. Dr. H. Lee Hoover, president of the society, reported on the recent State Historical Society meeting in Columbia and discussed the work of Wilmer Thompson, Springfield artist.

The society met in the Springfield Art Museum on November 19 and heard LeRoy Fox, chief librarian of the Springfield Public Library and member of the society's archives committee, discuss the material appropriate for the archives and historical collection of the society.

The Hickory County Historical Society met in the courthouse at Hermitage on September 14 and enjoyed a study of old pictures, stories, and newspaper clippings.

The Jackson County Historical Society, in order to preserve the history of the area, recently sponsored a contest for the best essay entitled "My Most Interesting Ancestor Who Lived in Jackson County, Missouri."

The Johnson County Historical Society met in Centerview on May 3 and heard R. F. Wood review *Gray Ghosts of the Confederacy*, by Richard S. Brownlee, and discuss other Civil War events in the area. Everett Scott reported on his research on Indian trails in Johnson County, and Mrs. John E. Lee and Mrs. A. Lee Smiser spoke briefly.

The society, meeting on October 4 in the Christian Church, Warrensburg, heard Dr. Perry McCandless, professor of history at Central Missouri State College, discuss the importance of gathering historical records and their part in the dissemination of knowledge.

In August the organization distributed the second issue of *The Bulletin*, a neat, four-page, printed paper which offers a concise memorandum on past meetings and accomplishments, carries brief articles of historical interest, and suggests projects and hopes for the future. Miss Icie F. Johnson is chairman of the editorial board.

The St. Clair County Historical Society held its annual meeting in Osceola on October 1 and heard Mrs. Augusta Graham present a paper, originally prepared by W. W. Lawton in 1926, on the origin of the towns in the county. Officers elected include Ralph P. Johnson, president; Mrs. Alice J. Farmer, Mrs. Elizabeth Yoss, and

Walter Siegismund, vice presidents; Mrs. Helen Morrow, secretary; and Morran D. Harris, treasurer. Mrs. Graham was reappointed as historian.

The St. Joseph Historical Society, meeting on October 11 in the St. Joseph Museum, reelected Bartlett Boder to his eleventh consecutive term as president. Other officers include William M. Wyeth, J. Hamilton McCord, and Glenn M. Setzer, vice presidents; Mrs. F. V. Hartman and Mrs. Clark Goodell, secretaries; Earl C. Brown, treasurer; and Roy E. Coy, curator.

The Saline County Historical Society, meeting in Malta Bend on October 19, heard Fred Stockman speak on the town of Lanesville, which years ago was engulfed by the shifting Missouri River, and Alfred Simmons discuss the rehabilitation of the public spring in Grand Pass. Mr. Stockman's talk was published in the *Marshall Daily Democrat-News*, November 2.

Ralph Gregory, curator of the Washington Museum Society, announced on August 17 that the Clark Brown heirs have released his historical collection to the care and use of the society. Brown, a former newspaper publisher, historian, and State representative, had collected many newspapers, books, and other materials and was compiling a county history at the time of his death in 1926.

The Washington Museum Society held its first historical tour on November 1 as a 26-car caravan carrying members and friends of the society visited the Harvey Griswold place at Marthasville, Daniel Boone's original burial site, the vicinity of Gottfried Duden's house, and the Frederick Muench home and grave. Ralph Gregory, curator of the society, acted as narrator for the tour.

On October 27 the Kansas City Civil War Round Table heard Dr. Stephen Ambrose, professor of history at the University of Wisconsin, speak on "General Henry Halleck," and on November 23 the group heard Dr. T. Harry Williams, Boyd Professor of American History at Louisiana State University, discuss "Lincoln's Handling of the Civil War."

The Round Table has begun publication of an attractively printed newsletter, *The Drumbeat*, which will be issued three times yearly.

More than 400 Lutherans participated in the "Pilgrimage to Perry County" sponsored by the Concordia Historical Institute on November 7. The climax to the tour came when the participants gathered at the German Pioneer Homestead, a well preserved farm near Frohna, where Milton Carpenter, State Director of Revenue, read a proclamation signed by Governor James T. Blair, Jr., declaring "the site and buildings . . . as worthy of preservation and restoration." The Reverend August R. Suelflow, director of the institute, addressed the assembly on "This Hallowed Ground," stressing the historical importance to Lutherans of the entire vicinity.

The Historical Association of Greater St. Louis met at Blossom House, Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, on October 30 and heard Dr. Richard Face, assistant professor of history at Washington University, speak on "The Controversy About Abelard and Bernard of Clairvaux" and the Reverend Joseph McCallin, S. J., assistant professor of history at Saint Louis University, on "The Evolution of the Majority Principle in Ecclesiastical Elections."

The association met in the reception room of the Pope Pius XII Library on the campus of Saint Louis University on November 24 and heard an address by the Most Reverend Dom Anselmo M. Albareda, O. S. B., prefect of the Vatican Library. After the address guided tours of the new library were provided.

John Francis McDermott, St. Louis historian, author, and teacher, presented an illustrated lecture, "New Light on George Caleb Bingham, Missouri Artist of the Frontier," before the Missouri Historical Society at its meeting in the Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis, on October 30.

The Missouri "Show Me" Club of Los Angeles met at Clifton's Cafeteria on July 17 and enjoyed a program of colored slides of its bus trips as presented by William and Bertha Tomlin.

On September 18 the club enjoyed a program presented by Lucille Conner, artistic whistler, the Ashton Trio, and a number of accordion selections.

The organization met in Clifton's Cafeteria on October 16 and enjoyed a program of slides and tape recordings of Alaska and the Yukon Territory presented by Miss Alma Kinkade, formerly of Bethany, Missouri.

## ANNIVERSARIES

"Epworth Among the Hills," the Methodist Church camp at Arcadia, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on September 27. J. Clinton Hawkins of St. Louis directed the celebration, and Dr. Frank C. Tucker of Cape Girardeau arranged the program. Bishop Eugene M. Frank spoke briefly on the development of the camp and delivered the sermon.

The First Baptist Church of Bolivar observed its centennial with special services on September 3 and 4, climaxed by the dedication of its new education building. Miss Mayme Hamlett researched and wrote the church history.

The First Baptist Church of Clifton Hill observed its centennial with special services on October 11. The church was originally organized in the home of Hiram and Sarah Stamper on October 14, 1859.

The Salem Lutheran Church of Farrar marked the completion of its first 100 years with a publication of a nicely illustrated booklet, *A Century of Grace*. Walter A. Eggers of Perryville has provided a copy of the history for the Society's collections. The congregation met for the first time on May 16, 1859.

The Brush Creek Baptist Church, Gray Summit, which was constituted in September, 1859, by the Reverend J. E. Mitchell, held centennial services on September 20 with the Reverend Clark Holt as the featured speaker.

The Zion Lutheran Church of Harvester, St. Charles County, observed its diamond jubilee with special services on August 30. The Reverend Stanley F. Harre, pastor, the Reverend Arthur Miessler of Washington, and the Reverend Dr. Frederic Niedner of St. Charles delivered the sermons. The church, organized on July 28, 1884, has given the Society a copy of the nicely illustrated booklet published to commemorate the anniversary.

St. Paul's United Church of Christ, near Old Monroe, observed the centennial of its founding with special services on October 25 and November 1 and 8.

Mary Institute, one of the first girls' schools in the area, recently completed its first 100 years of educational service. "The Mary Institute Story," an illustrated feature by Sue Ann Wood in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* Sunday Magazine, November 8, briefly sketches the history of this school which was founded in 1859.

Missouri Baptist Hospital of St. Louis celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary with a one-week observance climaxed on November 9 by a Diamond Jubilee dinner with former Congressman Brooks Hays of Arkansas as the principal speaker. The history of this "oldest Baptist hospital in the world" and of its founder, Dr. W. H. Mayfield, is told in "Missouri Baptist Hospital Honored for 75 Years of Service," an illustrated feature by David Brown, in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, November 8.

Special services commemorating the centennial of the founding of the St. Benedict Parish in Ripley County were held on September 20 and opened with the dedication of a new St. Anne Mission in Grandin by the Most Reverend Charles Helmsing, bishop of the Springfield-Cape Girardeau Diocese. The Doniphan *Prospect-News*, September 17, includes a history of the parish by the Reverend Father Val Reker.

Sikeston is planning to observe its centennial with a six-day celebration on June 13-18.

The centennial of the arrival of the School Sisters of Notre Dame in Washington was observed with solemn high mass and a pageant on November 1 and 4. The order's history in Washington is told in "School Sisters of Notre Dame Have Been Teaching at St. Francis Borgia for 100 Years," *Washington Missourian*, October 29.

The United States Post Office Department will issue a commemorative stamp honoring the Pony Express as a part of the centennial observance. First day sales are scheduled for July 19 in Sacramento, California.

#### MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

A Boone's Lick marker in eastern Callaway County, recently moved from a previous location to a site one mile east of Calwood, was dedicated on October 10 with D. Howard Doane of McCredie

as speaker. The Charity Still Langstaff chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Fulton, had charge of the ceremony.

A marker including the names of the pioneer founders of Antioch Presbyterian Church was dedicated in Antioch Cemetery on November 15 under the joint sponsorship of the Pike County Historical Society and the Antioch Cemetery Association. Paul Stark, as guest speaker, discussed pioneer life in the area.

The Lucy Jefferson Lewis chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, New Madrid, dedicated a marker at the grave of Joseph Conway in Conway Cemetery, St. Louis County, on September 20. Miss Dorothy Conway, regent of the chapter and a great-great-granddaughter of Conway, read his biography. Captain Conway settled in the Bonhomme District near St. Louis in 1798 and lived there until his death in 1830.

#### ERRATUM

In the vignette of Charles Daniel Drake in the *Missouri Historical Review*, October, 1959, the statement on page 58, "he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1827 but resigned three years later," should read, "he entered naval training in 1827 as acting midshipman aboard the *Delaware*, a Mediterranean convoy vessel, but he resigned from the Navy three years later. . . ."

Dr. David D. March, professor of American history at Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, called this error to our attention.

#### HONORS AND TRIBUTES

The American Association for State and Local History, meeting in Philadelphia on October 7-9, presented Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker an Award of Merit "For outstanding leadership over nearly half a century of the State Historical Society of Missouri and his unstinting encouragement and support of state and local history everywhere."

The association instituted its awards program in 1948 to pay tribute to those individuals and organizations promoting a better understanding of our national heritage at a local level. Twelve national and regional awards have been presented since then to Missouri institutions and persons, including The State Historical Society and its secretary.



E. L. Dale, publisher of the *Carthage Evening Press*, was elected president of the Missouri Press Association for a one-year term on October 31 at the conclusion of the group's three-day convention in Kansas City. Mr. Dale had previously been elected president of The State Historical Society at that organization's annual meeting in Columbia on September 25.

Former President Harry S. Truman was honored on May 18 when he was presented the Grand Lodge Fifty-Year button in ceremonies held in the Ivanhoe Masonic Temple, Kansas City. This is the only time in the history of American Freemasonry that a President or ex-President has received such a token.

Congressman Clarence Cannon of Elsberry recently received his 50-year grand lodge and grand chapter buttons, the former at the annual Missouri breakfast held in Washington, D. C., during Masonic Week.

David P. Wohl, St. Louis philanthropist, received Saint Louis University's Fleur-de-Lis medal, the highest award given by the university, for his "kindness, goodness, and benevolence" in a ceremony on October 13. Wohl's \$500,000 gift will enable the university to construct a 60-bed health institute for the treatment and study of mental illness.

#### NOTES

The Pius XII Memorial Library, central library of Saint Louis University, was dedicated with special services on November 22. Participants included the Most Reverend Joseph E. Ritter, archbishop of St. Louis; the Most Reverend Egidio Vagnozzi, apostolic delegate to the United States; Abbot Anselm Albareda, prefect of the Vatican Library in Rome; and Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, president of Harvard University. In addition to its many facilities for scholarly research, the library provides shelf space for 1,000,000 books.

Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, has given the Society a copy of *Joseph Baldwin: A Dedicated Teacher Educator*, an address given as the Baldwin Lecture in 1959 by James Carl Matthews, president of North Texas State College, Denton, Texas.

American Airlines has given the Society a copy of its new 47-page booklet, *History Below the Jet Trails—St. Louis to Los Angeles*,

published by the firm for distribution to passengers on its daily nonstop flights between the two cities. Written by the Reverend John Francis Bannon, S. J., professor of history at Saint Louis University, the booklet is the second in a series the airline is producing for its various routes across the Nation.

The Society has acquired from Pat and Marge Patrick, Springdale, Arkansas, a souvenir music folio prepared to commemorate the Butterfield Overland Mail Centennial of 1958. The folio includes eight numbers which were written for the background music of a planned documentary film.

Miss Dolly Breitenbaugh of Lee's Summit has given the Society a copy of her booklet of original verse, *The Bachelors, A Philosophical Story, A Dream of Home, and Other Verse*.

The Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, New York, has given the Society 27 miscellaneous buttons and badges from eight different nineteenth century affairs held in St. Louis.

Four years ago the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, established the Heritage Fund, which is made up of gifts from friends of the society. Since that time the fund has been used for the acquisition, restoration, and preservation of significant items, and it recently provided the means for the purchase of the portrait of Daniel Boone by Chester Harding, made from a study of the old frontiersman during the summer of 1820. This is the only portrait of Boone known to have been painted from life.

The Ford Foundation has given the Society a copy of its recent publication, *The Ford Foundation and the States of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma*, a report of grants to organizations and individuals from 1936 to March 31, 1959. A grand total of \$17,922,313 was allotted in Missouri during this period.

Mrs. George Giulvezan of Affton has given the Society a copy of her 54-page mimeographed publication, "A Collection of Letters Written by the Scholl Family and Their Kin." The letters were written between 1836 and 1897 by members of the family of Septimus Scholl, a native of Virginia who in 1844 migrated to Jackson County, where he died in 1849.

H. H. Pevler, president of the Wabash Railroad, the Very Reverend Paul C. Reinert, S. J., president of Saint Louis University, and Dr. Ethan A. H. Shepley, chancellor of Washington University, have been appointed to the Board of Directors of the National Museum of Transport, according to an announcement by Arthur K. Atkinson, chairman of the Museum's board, on November 5.

Mrs. W. W. Gibbany of Jefferson City has given the Society a Civil War flute which was used throughout the conflict and was in the possession of William A. Gibbany, a Confederate soldier, at his death in 1932.

W. H. Karr of Stanberry has given the Society a 12-page type-script copy of his history of Alanthus Grove and Wilson Township, a paper which he read at the June 28 meeting of the Gentry County Historical Society. The history was carried in the *Albany Ledger*, July 30, October 1 and 15.

The State Park Board has issued an attractively illustrated leaflet, *Harry S. Truman Birthplace Memorial Shrine*, which includes a sketch on the Truman family, a description of the home and its renovation, and a biography of the former President.

A. E. Martin, Kansas City, has given the Society a copy of the Mount Vernon *Spring River Fountain*, April 17, 1870, a rare newspaper, and of *Ridge Runnin'*, an Ozark folk song.

James E. Murray of Kansas City has given the Society a bound copy of his duplicated "Murray Genealogy and Family History." The volume deals with the family and descendants of Samuel Murray, Sr., who was born in Scotland about 1739 and lived most of his life in North and South Carolina.

A 4-8-2 mountain type passenger locomotive was dedicated at the National Museum of Transport grounds, Kirkwood, on August 23 with R. J. Stone, Frisco vice president in charge of operations, and A. K. Atkinson, museum board chairman, officiating.

The Reverend Charles O. Ransford of Shelbina has given the Society copies of three manuscripts which he has prepared concerning the history of Methodism in Wentzville, St. Charles County, and

Missouri. Dr. Ransford was the presiding elder in the St. Charles District from 1906 to 1908 and pastor for the Wentzville and O'Fallon congregations from 1930 to 1934.

Dr. Guss C. Salley of Warsaw has given the Society a mimeographed copy of "History of Benton County," copied from the rare publication written by James H. Lay and George C. Worth and published in Warsaw in 1912. It is hoped that the distribution of this booklet will result in a revival of interest in local history and the creation of a Benton County Historical Society.

"The Golden Link," a 324 square foot mural depicting the history of insurance, was dedicated on September 27 at ceremonies in the MFA Insurance Companies home building, Columbia. The artist, Sidney Larson, is director of art at Christian College, Columbia.

Miss Essie Stucker, Kansas City, has given the Society a typescript copy of her "Descendants of James M. Elliott." Elliott was born on February 1, 1812, probably in Kentucky, and moved to Lexington, Missouri, about 1841.

In "The Rescuer I'll Never Forget," *This Week* magazine, September 20, Marcella Tallant recalls an accident which occurred while she was visiting an older sister, the wife of an Army captain at Fort Warren, Wyoming, and her rescue by a quick thinking officer, John J. Pershing.

Mrs. Ruth Rollins Westfall of Columbia has given the Society the original copy of the inscription which was placed on the bell given by her grandfather, James S. Rollins, to the University and which still hangs in the tower of Switzler Hall. The inscription on the bell, dated in 1882, includes the following lines from Alfred Lord Tennyson's poem, *In Memoriam*: "Ring out the old, ring in the new, . . . Ring out the false, ring in the true."

The Reverend Theodore H. Wolff, Wentzville, has given the Society a mimeographed copy of "Quarterly Conference Minutes, Cottleville Circuit, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Missouri Conference, from November 9, 1867, to August 9, 1884," transcribed from the original conference records.

The announcement on September 14 that the Pony Express Centennial commemorative stamp will go on sale on July 19, 1960, at Sacramento, California, brought an immediate protest from St. Joseph, where the Chamber of Commerce requested that the stamps be offered simultaneously at St. Joseph and Sacramento. Issue of the stamps is intended to tie in with the national observance of the Pony Express anniversary along the entire Missouri-California route.

Roy Coy, director of the Pony Express Museum, stated that St. Joseph will celebrate on April 3, exactly 100 years after the famous mail service started. He added that he had been assured that Missouri, Kansas, and California will celebrate that date. Coy also protested the Post Office Department's decision to issue the commemorative stamp only at Sacramento on the first day.

Garner Young records his recollections of life in Gentry and Harrison counties at the turn of the century in a series of articles in the *Albany Ledger*, "The Livery Stable," July 16, and "As the Old Settler Remembers the Old Home Place," August 27, September 24, and October 15.

The *Carthage Evening Press*, August 21, includes a portion of an address by Judge Justin Ruark of the Springfield Court of Appeals in which he told the Carthage Rotary Club how Jasper and Newton counties were named.

"Arrow Rock Pilgrimage Oct. 4," an illustrated feature by Doris Crump Bradshaw in the *Columbia Missourian*, September 13, presents much history of the Arrow Rock community in discussing the three homes and the church building to be visited in a benefit tour arranged by the Trinity Episcopal Church of Marshall and scheduled for October 4.

Betty Fay Murdock presents early Ripley County history in "Early Settlers and Community Life in Ponder Area Related by Local Resident," in the Doniphan *Prospect-News*, August 27.

"Historic Leake Home in St. Paul Community Gives Way to Progress," an illustrated feature story by Mrs. Oliver Howard in the *Hannibal Courier-Post*, October 30, provides interesting information about the family of Raphael Leake, who came to Missouri in 1827.

"Along Old Trails to See Historic Beauty in Missouri," an illustrated feature story by Margaret Olwine in the *Kansas City Star*, September 27, describes a drive from Kansas City to Arrow Rock, closely following the route of the old Santa Fe Trail.

"War Came to Missouri Early," an article by Jack Williams in the *Kansas City Star*, September 29, summarizes *Facts on the Civil War*, a recent publication of the Civil War Centennial Commission. The booklet lists 20 events of major importance to history in 1861, and four of the group occurred in Missouri: the skirmish at Boonville, June 17; the Battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10; the Battle of Lucas Bend, the first engagement of the Union's Western flotilla, September 10; and the Battle of Belmont, November 7.

"Fabulous Returns From Artistic Find," a feature story by Erma Young in the *Kansas City Star*, October 11, discusses the discovery and purchase by Mrs. Clyde H. Porter, former Kansas Citian, of a collection of Alfred Jacob Miller watercolor sketches, which she has recently sold at a six-figure price.

"He Set Missourians Right on State's Men and Events," a feature story by John Alexander in the *Kansas City Star*, October 11, discusses the career of Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, who retires as secretary of The State Historical Society on May 5.

"A Missouri Judge Nears 100 and Still Holds Court Daily," a feature story by John Alexander in the *Kansas City Star*, October 25, sketches the career of Albert R. Alexander of Plattsburg, jurist, lawyer, teacher, publisher, postmaster, and now both probate and magistrate court judge.

"The Great Mural of World War I to Be Dedicated in Liberty Memorial Hall," an illustrated feature by John Alexander in the *Kansas City Star*, November 8, describes the work of Daniel MacMorris, Kansas City artist, in restoring a portion of the *Pantheon de la Guerre* to use as a mural for the north side of the hall. The original 420 by 50-foot painting, begun in 1914, represents the efforts of 128 artists over a period of four years and contains recognizable features of over 6,000 persons. Twenty-four parts of the original painting were trimmed out and reassembled to make the Memorial Hall mural, which is 69 by 16-feet. The mural was dedicated in a brief program on November 11, as Arthur C. Wahlstedt, president of the Liberty Memorial Association, made the presentation and Mayor H. Roe Bartle gave the acceptance address.

"A Missouri Town Gathers Rare Items for Museum," an illustrated feature by John Alexander in the *Kansas City Star*, November 8, tells the story of the Mexico home which the Audrain County Historical Society is converting into a museum and society headquarters.

"Old Indian Blaze Tells a Story," a feature story in the *Kansas City Star*, November 8, describes the ruins of an Indian home near Parkville which burned about 900 years ago.

Herbert F. Rice briefly summarizes the career of one of the State's outstanding Confederate leaders in "Now a Memorial to Missouri's Shelby," in the *Kansas City Times*, October 28.

"The Q-Men of Jackson County," a feature story by B. J. George in the *Oak Grove Banner*, October 9, discusses the reunions of the men who served with William Clarke Quantrill.

"The Old Military Road in Platte County," a feature story by Mary B. Aker in the *Parkville Platte County Gazette*, September 17, describes the road built in 1828 across the area later known as the Platte Purchase in order to supply Fort Leavenworth.

"Tale of the 'Orrick 49'ers'," an illustrated feature by Elmer Pigg in the *Richmond News*, January 12, 1959, provides a brief account of the experience of three Orrick men who participated in the California gold rush in 1849.

"Once Famous Ray Spa Now Housed in Creek," an illustrated feature by Dorothy Pike in the *Richmond Ray County Herald*, March 19, describes St. Cloud, a town which grew up about St. Cloud Springs, four miles northwest of Richmond, reached its peak as a health resort during the 1880's, and disappeared soon after 1890.

In the *St. Charles Journal*, July 23, Edna McElhiney Olson tells the history of the site now occupied by the Telephone Building, formerly the location of the Old Stone Fort.

"Yesterday and Today," an illustrated feature in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* Sunday Magazine, November 8, tells the story of the

old water tower in North St. Louis, once called the "biggest perfect Corinthian column in the world."

"Place Where Mormon Founder Was Jailed to Become Shrine," in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, September 22, and the *Columbia Daily Tribune*, September 22, describes the old jail in Liberty where Joseph Smith was held in 1838 and 1839.

"Allen Blevins Celebrates Century of Life in Missouri and Arkansas; Tells of Bushwhackers During Civil War," a feature story in the *Salem Post*, January 29, 1959, presents the reminiscences of the Dent County centenarian, who was born in extreme northwestern Arkansas on January 23, 1859.

A new history of early Washington by Ralph Gregory, curator of the Washington Museum Society, began running concurrently in the Washington newspapers on October 8. The series includes the following articles:

*Washington Missourian*

- October 8—"Inventions Enhance Local Industry"
- October 15—"Print First Book in County in 1874"
- October 22—"Establish Post Office in 1837"
- October 29—"A Citizen's Community Responsibility"
- November 5—"1876 Baseball: 'Drinking Them Drunk' "
- November 12—"Founding of African Church Here"
- November 19—"Last Water Mill in County"
- "Public School Opens in 1877"

*Washington Citizen*

- October 12—"City Tried to Be County Seat"
- October 19—"The Oldest Church Building"
- October 26—"Finest Concert West of Cincinnati"
- November 2—"Plan for Great Centennial Exposition"
- November 9—"Washington Known As the Brick Town"
- November 16—"Early Newspaper Editors in County Really Had Scrapes—Mostly With Each Other"

"Nathan Boone: Unsung Hero," a biographical sketch by Carol Bales, appeared in the *Wentzville Union* in six consecutive installments beginning on June 18.



"Story of Early Settlement of North Fork River: The Head Waters of \$30 Million North Fork Lake," a feature story by Leonard Rowe in the *Willow Springs News*, March 12, provides information about an area which includes portions of today's Douglas, Howell, Ozark, Texas, and Wright counties.

#### HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

*The Overland Diary of James A. Pritchard from Kentucky to California in 1849.* Edited by Dale L. Morgan. (Denver: Fred A. Rosenstock, 1959. 221 pp. Indexed. \$15.00.) James A. Pritchard was born in Kentucky in 1816. On April 10, 1849, he and a group of friends boarded a steamer for St. Louis, from where on April 14 they launched their overland journey to the California gold fields. Pritchard reached his destination on August 12. The family legend is that he succeeded in his search for wealth but that he lost his possessions in a flash flood on his journey home, where he arrived on March 2, 1851. In 1852 Pritchard moved with his wife to Carroll County, Missouri, where he lived the life of a country squire at his home, Rose Wild, and in 1858 he was elected to the General Assembly. During the Civil War he became a colonel in the Confederate Army and was mortally wounded at Corinth on October 4, 1862.

Pritchard kept a careful account of his journey from Kentucky to California, the diary apparently being written at intervals from brief daily memoranda. He was one of the few who described the journey by land from St. Louis to Independence in 1849. That portion of the diary appeared in the *Missouri Historical Review*, XVIII (July 1924), 535-45, as "Diary of a Journey from Kentucky to California, 1849."

The volume has several features to recommend it: a documented discussion of the gold rush and its diarists in the author's introduction; a biography of James A. Pritchard, written by a grandnephew, Hugh Pritchard Williamson of Fulton, an assistant attorney general of Missouri; two previously unpublished maps of the California Trail in 1849; a map of the approaches to the gold region in 1857; a bibliography which includes every known diary kept on the northern overland trail in 1849; and a chronologically arranged chart listing 132 diarists and 50 landmarks.

*Christian County: Its First 100 Years.* Published by Christian County Centennial, Inc. (Jefferson City: Von Hoffmann Press,

1959. viii, 212 pp. Not indexed. \$3.00.) This county history, printed as a community project, was prepared by a history committee composed of one member from each school district in the county. Lucile Adams Anderson of Ozark served as chairman of the editorial board.

The book provides a brief general history of the county, followed by sketches about the various communities: Ozark, Nixa, Billings, Sparta, Clever, Chadwick, Spokane-Highlandville, and Petelo. The book closes with two essays, "Bald Knobbers" and "The Indian Heritage of Christian County," the latter by Marvin E. Tong, Jr., of Springfield. The volume includes 67 well selected pictures of Christian County businesses, buildings, sites, and people.

*Third Parties in American Politics.* By Howard P. Nash, Jr. (Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1959. ix, 326 pp. Indexed. \$6.00.) Third party movements have frequently played an important role in American history. Their rise is generally an expression of opposition to the programs of the major parties, and on occasion they have wielded a remarkable influence due to the alarm they have created in the dominant groups. Many political reforms first advocated by third parties were later supported by the major parties and are an accepted part of our practices today. This volume, replete with contemporary cartoons and other illustrations, presents in some detail the origin, program, and effect of American third parties from the Anti-Masonic and Know-Nothing groups through the Progressives of Henry A. Wallace and the Dixiecrats.

*A Long Way from Missouri.* By Mary Margaret McBride. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1959. 254 pp. Not indexed. \$3.75.) In this intimate autobiography the author, a native of Paris, Missouri, hurriedly scans her newspaper career from her days as a cub reporter to her entrance into a radio career, roughly 1919-1935. Miss McBride describes her ups and downs with frankness, and the reader shares her exuberance when she first reaches her goal of working for a New York paper, the *New York Mail*, and her thrill at seeing her first major free lance story in the *Saturday Evening Post* with the by-line, "By Paul Whiteman and Mary Margaret McBride." This is an interesting story of the career of a Missouri farm girl and her life in the big cities.

*Grace Church, Kirkwood, Missouri: Its Story.* By Shirley and Adele Seifert. (Kirkwood: Messenger Printing & Publishing Company, 1959. 134 pp. Not indexed. \$3.50.) Grace Episcopal Church had its origin in 1854, when H. I. Bodley began lay reading in his home for his own family. This book narrates the growth of that church and also the founding and early development of Kirkwood. The nicely illustrated volume includes a picture and biographical sketch of each of the church's rectors, a note on each assistant rector, a list of the postulants recommended from the church, and a roll of those who have served on the vestry.

*Kentucky Pension Roll of 1835.* Report from the Secretary of War. (Baltimore: Southern Book Company, 1959. 152 pp. Not indexed. \$7.50.) On March 3, 1835, the Senate adopted a resolution "requiring the publication of a tabular list of revolutionary pensioners now paid by the Treasury Department." This is a reprint of that portion of the report which applies to Kentucky and gives the names of the pensioners with rank, annual allowance, total amount received, date placed on roll, age, law under which pensioned, and county of residence.

*He Opened the West.* By Don M. Chase. (Crescent City, California: Del Norte Triplicate Press, 1958. 40 pp. Not indexed. \$1.00.) This booklet sketches briefly the travels and adventures of Jedediah Strong Smith, presents the entries from the diaries of Smith and a companion, Harrison Rogers, for May 8-June 24, 1828, while their party was in present Humboldt and Del Norte counties, California, and closes with "Indian Recollections of the Jedediah Smith Party." The Del Norte County Historical Society sponsored the publication.

*Ring Around the Moon.* By R. Maureece Battles. (Sedalia: The Centennial Press, 1959. xii, 191 pp. Not indexed. \$3.50.) This novel, set in the fictional mid-Missouri town of Hawthorn, is the story of the strength and weaknesses of Basil Thayer, who reached the area in 1833 with a group of Kentuckians and lived until 1859. The author, a native of Smithton and former newspaperman, is now a Sedalia merchant.

*George Washington Carver.* By Henry Thomas. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1958. 126 pp. Not indexed. \$2.50.)

In this brief biography for young people, the author tells how the famous Negro scientist, born to slave parents on a farm in Newton County, Missouri, achieved international renown in the field of scientific agriculture.

*A School Man of the Ozarks.* By William Erwin Halbrook. (Van Buren, Arkansas: Press-Argus, 1959. 182 pp. Not indexed. \$3.75.) This intimate autobiography of the author, who was born in Van Buren County, Arkansas, in 1878 and began teaching in a rural school at 19, provides also a history of education in Arkansas during the last 75 years and a close view of life in the Ozarks.

*The Articles of Confederation.* By Merrill Jensen. (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1959. xxiii, 284 pp. Indexed. Paper, \$1.65; cloth, \$6.50.) This interpretation of the social-constitutional history of the American Revolution deals ably with the clashes between American economic and political interests from 1774 to 1781.

#### OBITUARIES

ALEXANDER, HARVEY, Clayton: January 31, 1892-April 29, 1959. President of,undertaking establishment. Active in religious, fraternal, and civic affairs.\*

ALEXANDER, M. MOSS, St. Louis: June 21, 1896-February 26, 1959. President and chairman of board of Missouri Portland Cement Company. Director of Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, 1949-1956.\*

ALLEE, W. L., Eldon: November 1, 1882-November 23, 1959. Eldon doctor since 1906. President of Bank of Eldon, 1953-1959. Past president of Missouri Medical Association.\*

ALLEY, HARRY BARTHOLOMEW, Nevada: November 24, 1890-April 5, 1959. Retired draftsman.\*

BARRON, MRS. HARRY, Fredericktown: September 5, 1881-June 8, 1959.\*

BECK, ELSA C., Chicago, Illinois: February 4, 1901-June 15, 1959.\*

BLODGETT, HENRY W., St. Louis: October 16, 1876-October 20, 1959. Attorney. United States Attorney for Eastern District of Missouri, 1907-1910. State senator, 1921-1922.

BODER, MRS. BARTLETT, St. Joseph: October 26, 1892-September 3, 1959. Director of Missouri Valley Trust Company since 1932. Active in religious, philanthropic, and literary work.\*

BOTTSFORD, CLAUDE THOMPSON, Chillicothe: June 26, 1877-November 17, 1958. Civic leader. Founder and head of Chillicothe Iron Works, 1911-1951.\*

BRAECKLEIN, JOHN GEORGE, Kansas City: September 18, 1865-October 8, 1958. As a progressive young architect, he designed Kansas City's first skyscraper office building in 1888. Collector of Indian and Spanish relics.\*

BREUER, ROBERT EUGENE, Rolla: January 19, 1882-August 19, 1959. Phelps County physician since 1908. Professional, organizational, and community leader. A charter member and former officer in the Phelps County Historical Society.\*

BUCK, WILLA, Columbia: August 18, 1877-October 25, 1959. Member of State Historical Society staff, 1918-1958.\*

CASE, JAMES, Marshfield: September 25, 1866-March 12, 1959. Lawyer. Cofounder of the *Marshfield Mail*. Former internal revenue agent. Retired life insurance agent and branch manager.\*

CHEYNE-MACPHERSON, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Dumfries, Scotland: August 7, 1881-November . . . , 1958.\*

COLE, CHARLES A., Salem, Oregon: December 14, 1878-October 18, 1959.\*

COLE, REDMOND S., Tulsa, Oklahoma: August 22, 1881-July 16, 1959. Retired attorney. District judge, 1920-1923. Former president of Oklahoma Society of Sons of the American Revolution; national trustee, 1950-1959; national historian general, 1952-1959. A director of the Oklahoma Historical Society; vice president, 1948-1958.\*

COLWELL, MRS. FRANK S., Excelsior Springs: August 1, 1894-June 6, 1958.\*

COX, HARDIN CHARLES, Rock Port: May 11, 1885-July 24, 1959. Insurance executive. Columnist. Member of University of Missouri board of curators, 1937-1939. Former entertainer with Redpath-Hoerner Chautauqua and Lyceum. Community leader.\*

CULBERTSON, MRS. MARY M., Denver, Colorado: March 19, 1889-October 21, 1959. Housewife.\*

DILLON, WILLIAM H., Chicago, Illinois: September 10, 1889-April 15, 1959.\*

ELLIFF, JOSEPH D., Columbia: December 31, 1863-August 28, 1959. Joplin educator, 1893-1902. Member of University of Missouri faculty, 1904-1934. Former curator of Stephens College and Lincoln University.\*

FREMONT, JULES A., St. Louis: June 7, 1880-November 25, 1958.\*

GEYER, ADOLPH MAX, Hollister: November 28, 1893-January 23, 1959. Pharmacist. Active in American Legion and church work.\*

GREGORY, WILLIAM L., St. Louis: September 21, 1898-April 28, 1959. President of Easton-Taylor Trust Company. Assistant division chief on Board of Economic Warfare in World War II.\*

GRUMM, ARNOLD H., St. Louis: October 16, 1893-September 24, 1959. Lutheran pastor. Honorary vice president of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod; first vice president, 1956-1959.

GUDGEN, MRS. PANSEY E., Webb City: March 6, 1887-January 18, 1959.\*

HARPER, MILES DOUGLAS, SR., Hattiesburg, Mississippi: August 2, 1895-April 13, 1959.\*

HAWKINS, C. R. (TED), Brumley: October 29, 1900-September 21, 1959. Bank president. State senator, 1945-1959; minority floor leader, 1958-1959. Known as father of the retarded children's program and of the 1947 Missouri school reorganization law.

HOOK, ETHEL, Kirksville: August 25, 1885-September 13, 1959. Retired educator. Director of libraries and museums at Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, 1931-1956.\*

JAMES, ROBERT FRANKLIN, Excelsior Springs: February 6, 1877-November 19, 1958. Retired farmer. Only son of Frank James.\*

LAND, FRANK, Kansas City: June 21, 1890-November 8, 1959. President of Board of Education, 1958-1959. Director of Columbia National Bank. Trustee of Harry S. Truman Library. Founder in

1919 and secretary general of Order of De Molay. Founder in 1927 of Young Men's Civic Forum, International. Cofounder in 1930 of Metro Clubs. Imperial potentate for Shrine of North America, 1954-1955.\*

LENOIR, GEORGE W., Armstrong: August 26, 1874-October 13, 1959. Farmer. Active in Masonic organization.\*

LIPPINCOTT, ISAAC, St. Louis: May 20, 1881-October 26, 1959. Widely known teacher and author of textbooks on economics; member of Washington University staff since 1914; professor of economic resources since 1918. Dean emeritus of School of Business and Public Administration and head of department of economics.\*

LIPSCOMB, MRS. MILLARD, Columbia: October 3, 1883-March 10, 1959.\*

MAXWELL, JOHN S., Columbia: December 5, 1903-September 9, 1959. Professor of education at the University of Missouri; principal of University Laboratory School, 1945-1958.\*

MEYER, EARL H., Marshall: June 21, 1906-August 19, 1959. Druggist. Civic leader. A LIFE member of the Society.\*

MEYER, J. A., St. Louis: July 3, 1876-August 20, 1959.\*

MURPHY, MRS. LOUISE BROCK, Newtonia: December 16, 1913-June 26, 1959. Co-owner of photographic studio and of ante bellum Matthew H. Ritchey "Mansion House." Active in Newton County and State historical societies.\*

NELSON, DONALD MARR, Beverly Hills, California: November 17, 1888-September 29, 1959. A native of Hannibal, Missouri. Corporation executive. Sears, Roebuck and Company employee, 1912-1942; executive vice president, 1939-1942. Chairman of War Production Board, 1942-1944. Personal representative of the President to China and Russia, 1943-1944.

NEVILLE, LENA M., Bowling Green: January 27, 1886-March 14, 1959. City official. Treasurer of Pike County Historical Society. Active in music and church groups.\*

NUDELSCHER, FRANK B., Clayton: July 19, 1880-October 7, 1959. A dean of St. Louis artists, well known for paintings of the Ozarks and of the St. Louis industrial scene. Donor to the Society in 1958 of 18 of his sketch books, containing 540 drawings, prin-

cipally pencil sketches, of persons, places, buildings, and landscapes, largely Ozark.\*

QUAIFE, MILO MILTON, Highland Park, Michigan: October 6, 1880-August 29, 1959. Lecturer at Wayne State University. Widely known American historian, author, and editor. An Honorary Member of the Society.\*

REED, THOMAS MURRAY, Warrensburg: May 24, 1879-August 1, 1959. Retired newspaperman, formerly with Warrensburg *Daily Star*, Kansas City *Journal* and *Star*. City editor of Milwaukee *Journal*, 1922-1951.\*

REINHARDT, JOHN F., Kansas City: September 5, 1893-March 30, 1959. Lawyer. Organization leader.\*

SENTNER, WILLIAM, St. Louis: September 15, 1907-December 10, 1958.\*

SMITH, RAYMOND R., University City: January 25, 1891-September 26, 1958.\*

SPALSBURY, CHARLES, Boca Raton, Florida: December 24, 1886-March 7, 1959.\*

STAPLES, B. E., St. Louis: January 15, 1867-May 8, 1959. Former Nelson merchant.\*

STRICKLER, THOMAS JOHNSON, Kansas City: May 21, 1883-November 20, 1958. Retired vice president of Kansas City division of Gas Service Company.\*

VAN CLEVE, WILLIAM G., St. Charles: May 9, 1904-June 14, 1959. Registered land surveyor.\*

WHIPPLE, MRS. PEARLE, Springfield: November 4, 1888-June 28, 1959. Housewife. Active organization worker.\*

WILLIAMS, FRANCIS EMMETT, St. Louis: May 14, 1877-August 18, 1959. Lawyer. Circuit judge, 1941-1956. Author of articles and books on gambling.\*

YOUNG, JOE A., Bellevue, Iowa: October 5, 1871-August 12, 1959.\*

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\*A member of the Society.



## MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

THE UNPUBLISHED BINGHAM SKETCHES

Editor, *Missouri Historical Review*:

I am interested in Mr. John Francis McDermott's article, "Some Unpublished Sketches By George Caleb Bingham," in the October issue of the *Missouri Historical Review*.

I grew up with those sketches, and, over the years, looked at them many times. So, in reading the article, I was surprised to come across the author's statement (p. 46) that "... there is nothing amusing about the sketches." Having in mind Webster's definition of "amuse"—"to entertain or occupy pleasurably"—and remembering how often all during our childhood we children were "entertained and pleasurably occupied" by some of those sketches, I must take exception to Mr. McDermott's sweeping assertion. His individual opinion hardly controverts the evidence and my father's testimony that the little Rollins children found some of them amusing.

Mr. McDermott cites the nude Venuses as highly unlikely figures for Bingham to have sketched to amuse children; and he thinks the figures of Christ and Mary, the heads of the old men and women, the grazing cow, too carefully done for passing illustration. But he fails to mention those sketches which lend themselves so charmingly to amusing a youthful audience: the little dog, the head of a long-horned cow, the woman holding a baby, the quaintly bearded man shaking his finger at some one unseen, the tiny figure of a man on horseback (only faintly discernible in the reproduction).

Although Mr. McDermott concedes that "It is highly probably that Bingham, as a visitor, would have sketched to amuse his friend's children," he is positive that Bingham did not sketch for that purpose any of the sketches shown. He adds, however, that he hopes "... some of those bits may yet turn up." I find myself wondering just what Mr. McDermott would consider the distinguishing characteristic, or characteristics of a sketch that would mark it unmistakably as one Bingham had made to amuse the little Rollins children.

RUTH ROLLINS WESTFALL, Columbia.

Editor, *Missouri Historical Review*:

To enter into debate over what one has written honestly is futile. I have been diligent in my search for facts and I have not been hasty in my interpretation of them. It is possible that I am in error, but on re-examination I can see no reason to change my conclusions. I believe the nudes and the religious sketches to be study work done in Philadelphia in 1838. The other sketches—from life quite apparently—could have been made in Missouri after Bingham's return but they do not show the skill of the Mercantile Library sketches and almost certainly antedate them. However, they do show care rather than haste in execution.

I do not for a moment question the story that Bingham drew to amuse the children, but that these surviving sketches were drawn by Bingham to entertain the young Rollinses I do doubt. My feeling is that these sketches after a period of years became confused with some others now lost.

In my search for Bingham material members of the Rollins family in Columbia were kind and helpful, particularly Mrs. Westfall, a charming lady, who gave me information I did not have and who saved me from more than one error in regard to portraits. I am indeed grateful to them and to her and do not wish to throw doubt on statements made by any member of the family, but I am concerned with establishing as complete and accurate a record of Bingham's career as possible. Mrs. Westfall is quite right to question what she thinks misinterpretation—I am equally right to affirm my studied conclusion. The really important fact is that we owe a debt of gratitude to the Rollins family for having made available to the public some interesting bits of work by an important American artist.

JOHN FRANCIS McDERMOTT, St. Louis.

#### THE OLD CAMP MEETING

From the St. Clair Chronicle, August 4, 1938. Extracted from "Recalls the Days of 1870," by Madelyne Roussin.

... [Matt Chandler] recalls with evident delight the big camp meeting of 1870 on the banks of the Meramec at the mouth of Brush Creek. . . .

Over 200 people [families] were in daily attendance at that two week's meeting in 1870, and Mr. Chandler recalls that to make one's way through the throng of both people and their conveyances required almost an hour. A dozen preachers, many of them circuit riders, were present to expound God's word to this large gathering, the constituents of which came not only from adjacent counties but also from counties several times removed. . . .

Food was in abundance, plenty of oxen, cattle and deer being on hand for barbecuing over a trench that was dug and then covered with wagon wheels for grates upon which to roast the meat. A chimney was built at the rear, and, according to the very graphic story of Mr. Chandler, fresh meat was put on the grates at the front and as it cooked, was shoved farther back until by the time it reached the chimney, it was roasted to a turn that today would be the envy of any Waldorf-Astoria chef.

The table was always set. It consisted of stakes driven in the ground and planks nailed on top with sheets used for a tablecloth. The bowls, earthen-ware and wooden, were constantly being refilled with the good wholesome food on which our pioneer forefathers subsisted. Women in linsey-woolsey dresses and men in jeans further completed the rustic picture painted for us by the memory of Mr. Chandler.

He also told of the oxen bells tinkling throughout the day as the beasts were herded on the lush grass that everywhere grew around the camp meeting place. It fell the lot of small boys to herd the oxen to see that none went astray lest some family were left without a conveyance home. . . . The bells of the oxen ringing in the distance were as a symphonious accompaniment to God's word being delivered under the shade of monarchical oaks and elms by the water's side. . . .

In spite of the religious theme of the gathering, every man brought his gun. These were stacked to one side, out of "preaching range," until, "it looked like there was enough of them to fill a box car." They were used to kill game or, unfortunately enough, to quell any trouble which might arise from the outlaws who insisted every year on "breakin' up the meetin'." One such gang, emanating from Richwoods, caused the camp folks no end of dismay. . . .

ENTRENCHMENTS FOR ARMY WORMS

From the *St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican*, June 8, 1841.

The Army Worm.—We learn from a farmer in the vicinity of the city, that the army worm, an insect that committed great ravages in this section two years ago, has again made its appearance in meadows and is doing some damage. These and the late dry weather are likely to make the hay crop short and light. We understand that there is but one way to stop the progress of this worm, either to adjoining meadows or fields of grain; that is by digging a ditch or ploughing a deep furrow, leaving the land side next to the field that it is intended to protect.

MISSOURI SILVER

From the *Columbia Daily Statesman*, August 26, 1879.

To-day [August 23, 1879] was an eventful one in the history of Madison county. The first shipment of silver ever made in this state was forwarded to-night from . . . [Fredericktown] to the refinery at Cheltenham. Fifty wagons transported the mineral from the mines ten miles from Fredericktown this morning, and on their arrival at the river, one mile from town, the citizens of the county met and tendered a grand luncheon and entertainment. . . . The mineral averages 80 ounces of silver to the ton and comes from a mine already over three hundred feet in the earth. . . .

"AT EARLY CANDLE-LIGHTING"

From the *Columbia Daily Statesman*, August 7, 1879.

The *Liberty Tribune* announces preaching in that town "at early candle-lighting." Many of our younger readers will not know what this means, for it carries us to the bygone era of tallow dips, . . . During this era, before the introduction of coal oil and gas, all the private residences, public halls, schools, chapels and churches were lighted by tallow candles; and ever and anon it became the duty of someone . . . to go to the candles with tray and snuffers, and snuff them. . . .

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT COMPLAINTS, 1819

From the *St. Louis Enquirer*, October 30, 1819.

The mail that should have arrived on Thursday after-noon did not reach here until yesterday morning. We have not understood the cause of this failure, but presume that the post rider was detained at a tippling shop, or something of the kind.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

[Due to space limitations, the listing which normally appears here will be held for the April issue of the *Review*.]

## HISTORIC MISSOURI

Columbia, Mo., Nov. 19—The attractive booklet, "Historic Missouri," compiled and published in August by the State Historical Society of Missouri, has created a heavy demand and is already in its second printing of 25,000 copies, according to Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the Society.

The unprecedented demand is not surprising to many members of the faculty of the University of Missouri who are unanimous in their praise of the booklet and predict an increasing demand to come.

"Historic Missouri" is almost unique among publications. Classified as "a brief pictorial narrative of our State," it is the first such publication ever compiled by the State Historical Society of Missouri, and, so far as is known, the first compiled in any state. Its immediate popularity is testimony of its worthiness.

The little book has only 44 pages. Included in its contents are 88 illustrations, some of them half a page in size, depicting Missouri from the earliest Indian inhabitants up to the recently completed Harry S. Truman Library at Independence. And yet, in the relatively little space left for narrative, the reader finds the answer to almost any and every conceivable question of any import whatever on Missouri history.

This narrative is so succinctly presented, and still so fully informative, that one marvels that the entire history of a historic state could be put into a few hundred words without losing a single breath of the struggle, the excitement, the blood, the political conniving, and the labor of bringing a state into being out of a savage wilderness. Someone has said that only the State Historical Society could have conceived and compiled this.

Dr. Shoemaker explains that the Society was "forced" to compile "Historic Missouri." What were once scores of requests coming to his office for information concerning incidents of Missouri history, grew into hundreds of requests. And as Missourians became more and more interested in the history of their state (largely through influence of the State Historical Society and its quarterly publication, the *Missouri Historical Review*) these requests grew into thousands and multiple thousands. Finally, many such requests were accompanied by the suggestion, "Why doesn't the Historical Society compile a brief history of the State, so we could settle these questions quickly and authoritatively?"

It was undoubtedly a difficult task. To take the story of the creation and development of a state and its relation to the making of a nation, and boil it down into the little handbook, was a tremendous undertaking.

"Historic Missouri" is printed on calendered paper, permitting use of fine screen engravings in its illustrations. The front cover, which is in color, contains an excellent photograph of Missouri's State Capitol at Jefferson City, and the back cover a reproduction of George Caleb Bingham's famous painting, "The Jolly Flatboatmen." On the pages in between these, the illustrations themselves almost tell the chronological story of Missouri's beginning and development.

These illustrations include reproductions of some famous paintings and engravings. Catlin's well-known "Indian Buffalo Hunt," Oscar Berninghaus's "British-Indian Attack on the Village of St. Louis During the Revolution," which is one of the lunettes in the Missouri State Capitol, and Bingham's "Emigration of Daniel Boone," "Canvassing for a Vote," "Stump Speaking," and his famous "Order Number 11," are among these.

There are portraits of many famous Missourians, from Benjamin Howard, the first governor of the Territory of Missouri, to former President Harry S. Truman. Daniel Boone is here; and Alexander McNair, David Barton, Col. Richard Gentry, Col. Alexander W. Doniphan, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, Gen. Sterling Price, and both of the Thomas Hart Bentons.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), Eugene Field, Joseph Pulitzer, James B. Eads, George Washington Carver, and Walter Williams from the world of science, literature, and journalism, join in the gallery such other illustrious Missourians as Gen. John J. Pershing, Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Gen. Omar Bradley, and Gen. Maxwell Taylor.

But it is only when one begins the narrative that he becomes fascinated with the beauty of terseness, the power of simple statement of fact. Only ten lines of type were used to carry the reader from the seas covering all of Missouri millions of years ago, through the swamps where vegetation hardened into beds of coal, and on past the great ice age.

The reader gets a brief glimpse of the early hunting people who roamed the area, then the mound-building Indians who left relics and artifacts in earthen mounds, and finally the Indian tribes that the white explorers found here, the Osages, Shawnees, Delawares, the Kickapoos, the Sauks, the Foxes, and the Iowas, who were displaced as the great wilderness become Missouri.

We are made acquainted with the early explorers so we may better interpret their footprints on history. We see trading posts on the river banks become villages and then towns and cities. We dodge between French and Spanish rule, and fight the bitter massacres by the British-Indian allies of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

We get to know the fur traders who always paved the way for civilization, and learn the significance of the Louisiana Purchase. We see the keelboats replace the birch canoes on the two great rivers and their tributaries, and then the steamboat give way in turn to the railroad's iron horses. In the bold strokes of the master pen we see Missouri strive to statehood, and become embroiled in controversy over slavery and state's rights.

We see the religious sect called the Mormons rise to some power in western Missouri, and see then their banishment which finally sent them on to settle Utah. We learn in a hundred words of the "Honey War" between Missouri and Iowa, and we march with Doniphan and Sterling Price to wrest the southwest area from Mexico.

Our blood pressure rises over the Kansas Border Raids, and we learn more about the early rivalry between Missouri and Kansas and why we Missourians always want to whip the "Jayhawks." We steam up the Missouri River on trade packets and establish towns that now boast their metropolis status; we explore with Lewis and Clark, with Zebulon Pike, with Jedediah Smith, John Colter, and Kit Carson.

We review, in this booklet, our role in the Civil War, and find that the Battle of Wilson's Creek, fought here in Missouri near Springfield, was one of the bloodiest battles in the Civil War. The Battle of Boonville was the first Civil War battle in Missouri, and the three-day Battle of Westport, near Kansas City, was the "Gettysburg of the West," because it ended Southern hopes in this sector. We learn, too, that a total of 1,162 Civil War engagements were fought in Missouri—more than were fought in any other state except Virginia and Tennessee.

We come, then, to the reconstruction era and the guerrillas who fought on as bandits; Jesse James, Cole Younger, and Sam Hildebrand. We march off with Missouri troops for the Spanish-American War, and find many of them died in southern training camps without ever firing a shot.

Finally, we come through the era of peace and progress, the development of education, literature, journalism, and the arts and sciences in Missouri, and on through the three terrible wars which this generation knows only too well.

But, as if all this wasn't enough, the booklet lists for us all the governors of Missouri and the years they served in office. It gives a very brief biographical sketch of Harry S. Truman, Missouri's first president, and a picture of his birth-place as well as of the new Truman Library at Independence. And for good measure, there is a bibliography of interesting books on Missouri history.

We really don't know where else one could get so much authentic information so attractively presented for 30 cents. It is no wonder that a number of fine public school systems in the State have purchased copies of "Historic Missouri" for every student enrolled in their schools.—[A review by W. J. Menteer, issued as a press release by the Office of Public Information, University of Missouri. Distribution of the booklet is handled through the Missouri State Teachers' Association, Columbia, Missouri, with prices as follows: single copies, postpaid, 30c each; lots of 25-99 copies, postpaid, 25c each; and lots of 100 copies and over, postpaid, 22c each (no checks, please).]

## JACKSON COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM

The newly reorganized Jackson County Historical Society can point with real pride to a number of accomplishments during its two years. But its outstanding achievement has been the acquisition of the historic old Jackson County Jail in Independence and its restoration as a museum and society headquarters.



*Larry Nicholson photo*

W. Howard Adams, president of the organization, has stated that the project's purpose is twofold: to preserve the structure because of its vital role in Jackson County history and to provide a permanent home for memorabilia of the area. Six pages of the original specifications and an early drawing of the exterior proved invaluable in the restoration and helped to guarantee authenticity.

The old jail, built of handmade brick with big, high-ceilinged rooms and central fireplaces, was erected in 1859. The two-story front section provided a home for the county marshal and is being furnished with period furniture. At the rear was the twelve-cell jail proper, constructed with two-foot-thick blocks of native limestone, iron grills, and double iron doors. This area will now be used for museum purposes. At the end of the main building stood a small addition which housed the kitchen. This section is now the museum office from which volunteer guides start visitors on their tours. Behind the office is a later brick and concrete addition which has been equipped with modern lighting and cases for fireproof museum and archival purposes.

The jail, which housed many notorious characters in its day, was closed in 1933. The American Legion later acquired the structure, and through its generosity the society began its restoration program, a project on which it had spent over \$30,000 prior to the dedication ceremonies on October 4.



*From an original wood engraving by Fred Geary,  
owned by The State Historical Society*

### THE ANDERSON HOUSE

Located in northeastern Lexington on the bluffs above the Missouri River is the home of Colonel William Oliver Anderson. A native of Kentucky, Anderson rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel during the War of 1812. About midcentury he located in Lexington and here, on an eminence overlooking the rich bottom land, he completed this handsome residence in 1853. Below, on the levee, stood a warehouse for the produce in which he dealt and the rope walk where his employees made hemp rope and bagging.

The large brick house, with spacious halls, high ceilings, and solid walnut woodwork, has two and one-half stories plus basement and a large service wing. The main portion of the house, which measures 55 by 40 feet, is adjoined by an ell measuring 35½ by 16, and across the back and along the ell are two-storied galleries.

This fine old home, which stands on the Lexington Battlefield, was used as a hospital for Northern troops during the Civil War and was the object of bitter fighting by both sides. Its bullet marked walls stand as a grim reminder of that struggle.

After some 75 years a progressive group of Lexington men acquired the house and the battlefield and gave them to the Lafayette County Court in 1928. In 1955 the county court set up the Anderson House and Lexington Battlefield Foundation, a nonprofit organization, to restore and maintain the property. Since then the property has been surveyed, the grounds cleared, period furniture acquired, and comprehensive plans worked out.

On July 7, 1958, the State Park Board announced its acceptance of the Anderson House and the Lexington Battlefield as a gift from the foundation to the State park system.



